

**AUSTRALIAN CURCULIONIDAE OF THE SUBFAMILIES  
HAPLONYCIDES AND CRYPTORHYNCHIDES.**

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(Contribution from South Australian Museum.)

[Read June 14, 1928.]

PLATES VII. TO IX.

The Haplonycides have been much neglected, but comprise an interesting section of the Curculionidæ, as they live in woody galls of the Homopterous genus *Apiomorpha* (*Brachyscelis*) on *Eucalypti*, but one species of the genus *Sigastus* lives in *Cylindrococcus* galls on *Casuarina*. The subfamily is almost confined to Australia. In the Cryptorhynchides, of the large genus *Poropterus*, some new species are dealt with, but in addition figures from photographs are given of many species not previously illustrated.

HAPLONYCIDES.

HAPLONYX FASCICULATUS, Boh.

<i>H. myrrhatus</i> , Pasc.	<i>H. insolitus</i> , Chev.
<i>H. turtur</i> , Pasc.	<i>H. macleayi</i> , Chev.
<i>H. ustipennis</i> , Pasc.	<i>H. occipitalis</i> , Chev.
<i>H. venosus</i> , Pasc.	<i>H. rusticula</i> , Chev.
<i>H. donovani</i> , Chev.	<i>H. waterhousci</i> , Chev.

I have previously<sup>(1)</sup> commented upon the great variability of this common and widely distributed species, and I now believe that the whole of the forms referred by Chevrolat to his second division, are referable to it, and that *H. myrrhatus* and *H. ustipennis* are additional varieties. A specimen from Bundaberg (Queensland) has the clothing of the upper surface entirely black.

HAPLONYX NIVEODISPERSUS, Lea.

The type of this species was from an unknown locality. There are now before me many specimens from South Australia (Lucindale, Port Lincoln, and Kangaroo Island). Their derm varies from a dingy reddish-brown almost to black, and their size ranges 3.5-4.5. mm.

HAPLONYX NASUTUS, Lea.

Many specimens of this species have the derm (the head excepted) almost entirely reddish.

HAPLONYX PUNCTIPENNIS, Lea.

There are now before me many specimens of this species from Dalby (Queensland); in general appearance they resemble *H. centralis*, on a small scale, except that they have (unless abraded) a narrow median fascia of white scales on the elytra; the derm varies from a dingy-red to piceous-brown.

HAPLONYX ERICEUS, Pasc.

The commonest form of this species has the derm almost entirely black, but on many South Australian specimens it is of a more or less dingy-red, and the clothing is more variegated, with the scutellum appearing blackish (as on

(1) Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1897, p. 630.

*H. cionoides* and *H. sexvittatus*). Three specimens from Lucindale and Adelaide are unusually small, 4.0-4.5 mm.

**Haplonyx maximus**, n. sp.

Black, some parts obscurely reddish. Moderately clothed with thin white scales or setae, uniform on the under parts, somewhat variegated on the upper surface; the suture with fairly dense, sloping, and mostly dark setae; with a few fascicles.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, with a thin median carina, and coarse, partially confluent punctures to apical third, in front with smaller but quite sharply defined ones. Prothorax subconical, base more than twice the width of apex, sides impressed near apex; with coarse granules, irregular in places and absent from a short median line. Elytra subcordate, shoulders rounded but rather prominent; with rows of large deep punctures, on basal half usually wider than interstices, but becoming smaller posteriorly; rather densely granulate. Legs long; femora acutely dentate, the front ones with or without a small supplementary tooth in the notch; front tibiae feebly bisinuate. Length, 9-12 mm.

Western Australia: Beverley (E. F. du Boulay), York (Blackburn's collection).

Very distinct from all previously named species by its great size. Although there are seven specimens under examination, I am unable to find any sexual differences in the rostrum and abdomen. At first glance several of them appear to be entirely black, but only one has the derm completely so, all the others have at least the legs partly reddish, and most have the upper surface more or less obscurely mottled. On the type and a second specimen there are four small fascicles on the front of the pronotum, forming the corners of a small square; on each elytron there is a distinct black fascicle on the middle of the third interstice, and a smaller one (mostly white), one-third of the distance between it and the apex; on the fifth there are two feeble ones; but the scales and fascicles appear to be easily abraded, as on most of the other specimens the only fascicles left are those on the third interstice.

**Haplonyx elongatus**, n. sp.

Of a dingy reddish-brown, antennae and tarsi blackish. Moderately clothed with white scales, varying to stramineous or ochreous, on sides of prothorax and of mesosternum; and with numerous small black fascicles.

Rostrum rather short and wide; with crowded, sharply defined punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, base not twice the width of apex; with crowded punctures. Elytra oblong-cordate, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of large deep punctures, mostly the width of interstices. Legs stout, femora strongly dentate, the front ones with a small tooth in the notch; front tibiae moderately bisinuate. Length, 5 mm.

South Australia: Barton (A. M. Lea), unique.

More elongate than *H. fasciculatus*, and elytra parallel-sided to beyond the middle, with the shoulders rounded off. There are four small fascicles on the pronotum in the usual positions; on the elytra there are three transverse series of four fascicles on the third and fifth interstices, the first subbasal, the second median, and the third postmedian; the scutellum and the suture just beyond it are also subfasciculate. As its rostrum is noncarinate, the type is probably a female.

**Haplonyx scoparius**, n. sp.

Blackish-brown; rostrum, antennae, and legs obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with white, variegated with stramineous scales, and with somewhat stramineous fascicles.

Rostrum moderately wide, slightly longer than prothorax, not quite straight; with coarse, crowded punctures. Prothorax subconical, base about twice the width of apex, derm normally concealed. Elytra briefly cordate, much wider than prothorax. Femora stout, strongly dentate, without a small tooth in the notch; front tibiae strongly bisinuate, the median projection nearer the base than the subapical tooth. Length, 5 mm.

Queensland: Bundaberg, unique.

The general outlines are much as those of *H. fasciculatus*, but the fascicles are even more numerous, including two small ones on the head; on the pronotum there are eight in two transverse series, of which the outer ones of the second series are marginal; on the elytra there are four on each of the third, fifth, and seventh interstices, and a feeble one on each of the second, fourth, and sixth; the clothing behind the scutellum is also dense and stramineous. The elytral punctures are evidently of large size, but they are almost entirely concealed by the scales, which are large and flat.

#### *Haplonyx obliquatus*, n. sp.

Black, parts of upper surface diluted with red, antennae (except club) and legs reddish. Densely clothed with variegated scales, and with numerous short and usually black fascicles.

Rostrum short, stout, and straight; punctures concealed, except about muzzle. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, base almost twice the width of apex; with crowded punctures. Elytra briefly cordate, outlines (owing to the obliquity of the shoulders) subcontinuous with those of prothorax; with rows of large partially concealed punctures. Femora stout, strongly dentate, the front ones each with a distinct supplementary tooth in the notch; front tibiae moderately bisinuate. Length, 3.5 mm.

Torres Straits: Mabuiag Island (C. T. McNamara), unique.

Structurally rather close to *H. multicolor*, but with more numerous fascicles on elytra, pale clothing of prothorax not directed to fascicles, and front tibiae shorter and more strongly bisinuate. Most of the scales of the upper surface are more or less of a rusty-brown, becoming white on the under surface. The rostrum is clothed almost to the muzzle; on each side of the pronotum there is a whitish, oblique vitta, from base to apex, and remnants of others on the margins, along the middle there is a feeble ochreous vitta, the scales elsewhere being blackish; on the elytra whitish, rusty, and sooty scales are intermingled. On the pronotum there are four small fascicles forming the corners of a small square; on each elytron there is a small one on the second interstice about the middle, two antemedian ones on the third, three on the fifth, and a feeble one on the shoulder.

#### *Haplonyx circularis*, n. sp.

Dull reddish-brown, some parts darker, antennae (club excepted) and legs paler. Densely clothed with variegated scales and with numerous small fascicles.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, flat and almost straight, with a narrow median carina almost to apex; with crowded punctures, naked only in front of antennae. Prothorax briefly subconical, base more than twice the width of apex; with crowded, concealed punctures. Elytra briefly cordate, outlines subcontinuous with those of prothorax; with large deep punctures, partially or quite concealed by clothing. Femora stout, strongly dentate, the front ones each with a distinct supplementary tooth in the notch; front tibiae feebly bisinuate. Length, 3-4 mm.

Queensland: Cairns (F. P. Dodd), Kuranda, Brisbane (H. J. Carter), Imbil, from stomach of a "thickhead," *Pachycephala gutturalis* (S. A. White).

An unusually broad and very distinct species, with an almost circular outline. The clothing varies considerably, on most specimens it is whitish or stramineous on the under parts, and distinctly variegated on the legs. On the upper surface the scales are mostly of a chocolate-brown, with two conspicuous whitish or stramineous oblique vittae on each side of the prothorax, the inner vitta continued so as almost to meet behind the second pair of fascicles, on some specimens they actually do meet after being angularly drawn backwards; the outer vitta on each side is usually broken up, and its base appears as a well-defined spot from the side; on the elytra there is a large patch of pale scales occupying a wide space on the apical slope. On one specimen the clothing of the prothorax and elytra is black, except for the large pale apical patch, on another the prothoracic vittae are distinct, but the pale apical patch of the elytra is darker than usual, although its margins are sufficiently defined; on another much of the base of the elytra is clothed with whitish scales. On the pronotum there are four small black fascicles in the usual positions; on the elytra the fascicles are mostly rusty-red or ochreous; and placed in a large basal triangle, the longest is at the middle of the second interstice; there are two on the third before the middle, and one on the fifth at the basal third, remnants of other fascicles may be traced, and there is usually a blackish, velvety patch about the scutellum. On abrasion the largest fascicles on the elytra are seen to be supported on slight elevations, the interstices at their positions being wider than elsewhere. On several specimens the rostrum is slightly longer and thinner than on others, and the abdomen is slightly more convex, so they are probably females.

#### **Haplonyx submaculatus, n. sp.**

Black, some parts obscurely reddish. Moderately clothed with thin white scales and setae, uniform on the under parts, but mixed with a few feeble fascicles on elytra.

Rostrum stout, scarcely the length of prothorax; with crowded punctures, partially concealed before insertion of antennae. Prothorax strongly transverse, base about twice the width of apex; densely granulate-punctate. Elytra briefly subcordate, outlines subcontinuous with those of prothorax; with rows of large punctures slightly obscured by clothing, interstices densely granulate. Femora stout, strongly dentate, the front ones each with a small supplementary tooth in the notch; front tibiae moderately bisinuate. Length, 4.0-4.5 mm.

South Australia: Lucindale (B. A. Feuerherdt and F. Secker).

Allied to *H. fasciculatus*, but the elytra with very weak fascicles and the prothorax with none. Of six specimens, probably all males, two have the derm black, except for the scape, funicle, and parts of legs, the others usually have the metasternum, abdomen and head, and sometimes the rostrum, black, the other parts being obscurely reddish, or obscurely mottled with red, the mottling apparently increased by the clothing. The clothing of the pronotum is uniform, except that there appear to be several feeble dark spots due to partial absence of scales; on the elytra there are three transverse series of feeble dark spots, representing the series of fascicles of other species, the spots mostly due to the absence of scales. On each elytron there are two small fascicles of dark scales, one on the third interstice about the middle, the other on the fifth; seen from behind they are sufficiently distinct and their supporting interstices to be slightly elevated above the adjacent ones.

#### **Haplonyx tasmanicus, n. sp.**

Black; elytra, legs, scape, and funicle obscurely reddish. Moderately clothed with variegated scales, and with a few fascicles on elytra.

Rostrum wide, feebly dilated to apex, scarcely the length of prothorax; with a fine median carina and coarse, confluent, partially concealed punctures on basal

half, elsewhere with smaller but sharply defined naked punctures. Prothorax strongly transverse, apex about two-thirds the width of base, densely granulate-punctate. Elytra oblong-cordate, shoulders rounded, sides subparallel to beyond the middle; with rows of large rough punctures, the interstices densely granulate. Legs rather long, femora acutely dentate; front tibiae bisinuate on lower surface. Length, 5.5-6.0 mm.

Tasmania (Aug. Simson), Hobart (H. H. D. Griffith).

A comparatively elongate species, with outlines much as on *H. elongatus*, but with fewer fascicles. The tooth on each of the front femora is nearer the base than is usual, and there is no supplementary one in the notch. The clothing of the pronotum is mostly rusty-yellow, and has a slight multimaculate appearance owing to being sparser in places; on the elytra it is rusty at the base and elsewhere, except that there are three feeble whitish fasciae: one at the basal fourth, one median, and one at the apical fourth; the sides of the mesosternum and metasternum are more densely clothed than elsewhere. On each elytron there are two small black fascicles on the third interstice, one before and one behind the first whitish fascia. On the Hobart specimen the club is scarcely darker than the rest of the antennae, the median projection of the front tibiae is less acute, and the elytral fascicles have been abraded, but their positions are indicated by slight elevations, on which the granules are denser than elsewhere.

#### **Haplonyx suturalis**, n. sp.

Dull reddish-brown, scutellum and metasternum darker, antennae paler. Moderately clothed with variegated scales, becoming uniformly white on under parts; elytra with some small black fascicles.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax; basal half with a feeble median ridge and coarse confluent punctures, elsewhere with smaller but more sharply defined ones. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, becoming subtubular in front, apex slightly more than half the width of base; coarsely granulate-punctate, except in front. Elytra oblong-cordate, distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of large, rough punctures; interstices densely granulate. Legs moderately long, femora strongly dentate, the front ones each with a supplementary tooth in the notch. Length, 6 mm.

Northern Territory: Darwin (W. K. Hunt), unique.

The general outlines are as in the preceding species, but there are more fascicles on the elytra, the front tibiae are less strongly bisinuate, the large tooth of each front femur is in the usual position, and there is a small supplementary one in the notch. The scales on the pronotum are rusty-yellow and white, irregularly mingled, but with a slightly vittate appearance; on the elytra they are mostly rusty-brown or chocolate-brown, with scattered whitish and black ones, in places condensed into feeble spots; the suture is densely clothed almost to apex, the scales being mostly black, with irregular alternations of rusty-brown. On each elytron there are two small fascicles on the third interstice, one just before the middle, the other just beyond it, and two on the fifth similarly placed.

#### **Haplonyx annularis**, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown, antennae paler. Moderately clothed with variegated scales, becoming white on under parts; elytra with feeble blackish fascicles.

Rostrum slightly curved, about the length of prothorax, sides slightly incurved at insertion of antennae; with feeble ridges and coarse confluent punctures on basal half, smaller and more sharply defined in front. Prothorax strongly transverse, apex about two-thirds the width of base; densely granulate-punctate. Elytra cordate, outlines subcontinuous with those of prothorax; with rows of large rough punctures, partly concealed by clothing, interstices multigranulate.

Femora stout, strongly dentate, the front ones each with a small supplementary tooth in the notch; front tibiae moderately bisinuate on lower surface.

Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection). New South Wales: National Park (A. M. Lea).

About the size of *H. punctipennis*, and with a similar scutellar ring, but more densely clothed, rostrum stouter and somewhat curved, and front tibiae less strongly bisinuate; *H. sexvittatus* and *H. cionoides* have the rostrum considerably longer (both sexes); *H. centralis* is larger, with a much wider scutellar ring. On the type the scales on the upper surface are mostly chocolate-brown, variegated with rusty-yellow vittae on the pronotum, and small spots on the elytra; there is a black scutellar patch surrounded by a pale ring; on each side of the prothorax there is a conspicuous oblique vitta, which at the base is divided to enclose a small dark spot. There are two feeble fascicles on the third interstice on each elytron, two more feeble ones on the fifth, and remnants of others may be traced, but even from the sides they are not very distinct. The specimen from New South Wales has the derm of the upper surface almost black, and the paler scales almost or quite white, but the scutellar ring and prothoracic vittae are otherwise as on the type.

**Haplonyx bifasciculatus, n. sp.**

Black; elytra, legs, and antennae reddish. Moderately clothed with variegated scales; each elytron with a black fascicle.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax; with coarse, partially concealed punctures on basal half, naked and smaller in front. Prothorax subconical, base about twice the width of apex, densely granulate-punctate. Elytra subcordate, basal half almost parallel-sided; with large rough punctures, the interstices with numerous granules. Femora stout, acutely unidentate; front tibiae strongly bisinuate on lower surface. Length, 4 mm.

Tasmania: Stonor, Devonport (A. M. Lea). New South Wales: Meadow Flat (T. G. Sloane).

A small species, distinct from *H. submaculatus* and similar species, by the unidentate front femora, and single black fascicle on each elytron. *H. unidentatus* is a multifasciculate species. On the pronotum most of the clothing is of a rusty-yellow and condensed into feeble oblique vittae; on the elytra the scales are sparsely distributed, and rusty-yellow and sooty, with a few small whitish spots, but there is a conspicuous black fascicle on the third interstice at the basal third; on the under surface the scales are whitish, except on the sides of the sterna, where they are rusty-yellow. The median projection on the front tibiae is quite as acute as the subapical tooth. The specimen from New South Wales is slightly larger (4.5 mm.) than the others, and with somewhat paler clothing, which on the elytra is feebly fasciate in arrangement.

**Haplonyx rufobrunneus, n. sp.**

♂. Dark reddish-brown; scape and funicle paler. Moderately clothed with somewhat variegated scales.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax and scutellum combined, almost straight; with a feeble median carina and coarse confluent punctures, becoming smaller and more sharply defined in front. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, becoming subtubular in front, which is scarcely half the width of base, densely granulate-punctate. Elytra briefly subcordate, base strongly trisinuate; with rows of large deep punctures, the interstices multigranulate. Legs moderately long, femora strongly dentate, and each with a small tooth in the notch; front tibiae strongly bisinuate, the subapical tooth smaller than usual. Length, 6-7 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer (almost twice the length of prothorax), thinner, with somewhat smaller punctures, and antennae inserted in middle of sides of rostrum, instead of about two-fifths from apex.

South Australia: Karoonda to Peebinga (G. E. H. Wright), Wirha (Dr. E. W. Ferguson), Port Lincoln (Rev. T. Blackburn and A. M. Lea).

In some respects, especially in the long rostrum, close to *H. nasutus*, but the derm reddish, and clothing different. The absence of fascicles distinguishes from *H. criceus*, and all its varieties. Most of the clothing of the upper surface is of a more or less rusty-yellow colour (often with a distinct golden gloss in certain lights), becoming white on most of the under surface and legs. On the head there are usually two small whitish spots; on the pronotum there are also a few white spots; the rusty clothing, although dense on the sides, has a slightly vittate appearance there; on the scutellum it is sooty; on the basal third of the elytra there is a fairly distinct but very irregular fascia, due to the clothing being sparser and darker in its vicinity; just beyond the middle there are remnants of a smaller and less distinct fascia; there are also single white round scales, confined to the striae on most specimens. Two from Port Lincoln are smaller (4.5-5.0 mm.) than usual, and are without white scales in the striae. Another, from Wirha, is still smaller (4 mm.), and the two elytral fasciae are more distinct than usual, partly owing to an admixture of whitish scales on the adjacent parts. Two specimens from Eyre's Sand Patch are of normal size, but are almost black, parts of the antennae excepted.

On this and all the following species the prothorax and elytra are non-fasciculate, on all the preceding ones the elytra at least are fasciculate.

#### *Haplonyx foveipennis*, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown, club and parts of under surface darker. Moderately clothed with scales, mostly rusty-yellow on upper surface, mostly white on under parts.

Rostrum rather wide, slightly longer than prothorax, with a narrow median carina and coarse confluent punctures to apical third, in front with smaller but sharply defined punctures. Prothorax subtubular in front, where the width is slightly more than half the width of base, densely granulate-punctate. Elytra elongate-cordate, distinctly wider than prothorax, with rows of large, deep, oblong punctures; interstices granulate. Legs moderately long, femora acutely dentate, the front ones each with a small supplementary tooth in the notch; front tibiae bisinuate, the median projection equidistant between base and the subapical tooth. Length, 6-7 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum decidedly longer (slightly longer than prothorax and scutellum combined), its carina and the confluent punctures not passing the middle, the prothorax somewhat narrower in front, and, in conjunction with the head, more triangular in appearance, the abdomen more strongly convex, and the front legs somewhat shorter.

Queensland: Longreach, in January (A. M. Lea), Flinders Island, in January (H. M. Hale and N. B. Tindale).

A large species, with unusually large elytral punctures, which, except posteriorly, are wider than the interstices. It is slightly narrower than the preceding species, and the situation of the base of the elytra is much less pronounced. The rostrum is of considerable length in the female, about as long as on the male of *H. nasutus*. On two specimens (sexes) the scales on the pronotum are fairly dense, rusty-yellow, and more or less vittate in arrangement, on the elytra they are also mostly yellowish, but are much sparser (not interfering with the apparent size of the punctures), and, in addition, there are single, round, white scales in

many of the punctures, and a short strip of black ones on the third interstice at the basal third; the black ones are not sufficiently dense or erect to be considered as forming a fascicle, they are very distinct on the island specimen, fairly distinct on the Longreach female, but have been abraded from the type male. On the Longreach female the scales on the pronotum are paler, becoming white at the base, and the scales on the apical half of its elytra are fairly dense.

**Haplonyx brevirostris, n. sp.**

♂. Dull reddish-brown, scutellum and parts of under surface almost black. Moderately clothed with whitish or stramineous scales on upper surface, black on and about scutellum, entirely white on under parts.

Rostrum broad, slightly shorter than prothorax, not twice as long as wide; with feeble ridges, and coarse crowded punctures behind antennae, crowded but less coarse in front. Prothorax strongly transverse, apex about two-thirds the width of base; densely granulate-punctate. Elytra cordate, outlines subcontinuous with those of prothorax; with large, oblong, deep punctures, interstices with numerous ones. Femora stout, strongly dentate, front ones each with a small tooth in the notch; front tibiae with median projection slightly nearer subapical tooth than base. Length, 4.5-5.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer (the length of prothorax), somewhat narrowed to base, with the sculpture on the basal half less coarse.

Queensland: Longreach (A. M. Lea).

In general appearance like *H. cioniformis*, or small specimens of *H. nasutus*, but rostrum distinctly shorter in both sexes; *H. cionoides* is a darker species, also with longer rostrum. The scales on the pronotum are moderately dense, becoming denser on some irregular vittae; on the elytra they are absent from irregular patches, and in places appear as remnants of numerous irregular fasciae or as irregular rings about the punctures; they are denser and paler about the dark scutellar patch than elsewhere, but do not conspicuously encircle it. On one specimen the scales on the upper surface are almost entirely stramineous, on two others they are white on the pronotum and base of elytra.

A male from Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection) has the pale ring around the scutellum more nearly complete, but in other respects is considerably abraded.

**Haplonyx leucopholus, n. sp.**

Reddish. Densely clothed with white scales, irregular on parts of elytra.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, sides gently narrowed to base; with crowded confluent punctures on basal two-thirds, smaller and less confluent in front. Prothorax subconical, apex about half the width of base, densely granulate-punctate. Elytra cordate, base rather strongly trisinate, outlines subcontinuous with those of prothorax; with rows of large rough punctures, in most parts partly concealed by clothing; interstices multigranulate. Legs moderately long, femora acutely dentate, each of the front ones with a small tooth in the notch; front tibiae evenly bisinuate on lower surface. Length, 6 mm.

North-western Australia: Leopold Downs (W. R. Richardson), unique.

The type is probably a female, and its rostrum is almost as long as on the male of *H. nasutus*. The clothing is entirely white, even on and about the scutellum, but the elytra, to the naked eye, appear to have two dark fasciae, owing to the partial absence of clothing. Some scales in the striae are placed singly and round, in contrast with the more or less setiform ones on the interstices. There is some pale meal on parts of the under surface.



**Haplonyx serratipennis**, n. sp.

Reddish. Moderately densely clothed with white scales, irregular on parts of elytra.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, sides slightly narrowed to base, with coarse confluent punctures, becoming smaller and more sharply defined in front. Prothorax strongly transverse, apex about two-thirds the width of base, densely granulate-punctate. Elytra cordate, base feebly sinuate; with rows of large rough punctures, the interstices multigranulate. Femora stout, strongly dentate, the front ones each with a small tooth in the notch; front tibiae moderately bisinuate. Length, 4.25-4.50 mm.

Western Queensland (Blackburn's collection).

The clothing is quite as pale as on the preceding species, but there are no round scales in the striae, and the rostrum and legs are shorter. Owing to the clothing being sparser on some parts than on others, there appear to be six feeble vittae on the pronotum, and two dark bands on the elytra. From some points of view granules on the elytra cause the margins to appear finely serrated throughout.

**SIGASTUS FASCICULARIS**, Pasc.

The claws on this species were described as soldered together at the base, but although this usually appears to be the case, on close examination they may sometimes be seen to be separated, although close together. The funicle is really seven-jointed, but the seventh joint is so closely applied to the club that, except for its different clothing, it appears to belong to it; the club is clothed with fine sensitised pubescence, which is replaced by setae on the joints of the funicle.

**Sigastus tropicus**, n. sp.

Black, parts of legs and antennae obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with variegated scales, and with some small black fascicles.

Rostrum straight, subquadrangular, the length of prothorax, with a marginal ridge on each side, from middle of eye to insertion of antennae, the space between with crowded squamiferous punctures, apex with naked punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, subtubular in front, which is a little more than half the width of base; densely granulate-punctate. Elytra briefly subcordate, base trisinuate; with rows of large, deep, partially concealed punctures; interstices convex, the odd ones elevated above the even ones, all more or less densely granulate. Femora stout, strongly dentate, the front ones each with a small tooth in the notch; front tibiae strongly bisinuate on lower surface; each claw-joint with two small approximate claws. Length, 5-7 mm.

Northern Territory: Darwin (G. F. Hill). Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

Decidedly shorter and with fewer fascicles than *S. fascicularis*, or *S. casuarinae*, the median projection of the front tibiae is also more distant from the apex. The claws are small and close together, but are not soldered at the base. The majority of scales on the upper surface of the type are fawn coloured, with short transverse fasciae of darker ones on the elytra; with two small dark spots on the head, and two more near the front of the pronotum, with white scales densely distributed; on the under surface they are mostly whitish, becoming fawn coloured on the sides of the sterna. The type has four fascicles on the pronotum, placed as on many species of *Haplonyx*, but the front ones are feeble; on each elytron there are two small fascicles on the third and fifth interstices, one on the shoulder, and feeble ones elsewhere. On a second specimen, from Darwin, there is a large triangular patch of mostly dark-brown scales at the base of the elytra, and more black marks on the pronotum, but the head is without black scales. The specimen from Cairns is smaller, of a dark reddish-brown,

with paler legs and antennae; its head has alternate vittae of dark-brown and pale scales; on its pronotum there are two conspicuous black fascicles, but no small apical ones (they were probably abraded, however, as the derm at their positions is naked); on the elytra the fascicles are more feeble, but placed as on the other specimens, and there is a large dark patch on each shoulder; its rostrum is entirely glabrous, but this is probably a feminine character.

#### CRYPTORHYNCHIDES.

##### *Poropterus impendens*, n. sp.

Pl. vii., figs. 3 and 4.

Black. Irregularly clothed with ashen-grey scales and setae.

Rostrum moderately curved; basal half with rows of punctures, becoming irregular in front. Antennae inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum, two basal joints of funicle elongate, first slightly longer than second. Prothorax about as long as wide, sides strongly rounded, with numerous large granules and with six tubercles: two elongated ones in front and four across middle, the median larger than the outer ones; with a short median carina. Scutellum absent. Elytra not much wider than prothorax at base, widest at about basal third, with a notch inwards of each shoulder for the reception of hind angle of prothorax; with irregular rows of large punctures; with numerous elevations, varying from large granules, to rather large rounded tubercles, the largest conical, and overhanging the apical slope. Legs long and thin, femora feebly dentate. Length, 13 mm.

New South Wales: Eccleston (J. Hopson), Barrington Tops (T. G. Sloane).

Allied to *P. succisus*, *nodosus*, *conifer*, and *corvus*; from the first two distinguished by the tubercles at summit of apical slope longer and closer together, with only one stria on each elytron traceable between them, instead of two on each; from *P. conifer* it is distinguished by numerous granules on the basal half of prothorax, and from *P. corvus* by the fewer tubercles on the elytra, their positions, and by the larger and more pointed ones overhanging the apical slope. Of the two specimens under examination one is almost completely abraded, and its small femoral teeth are fairly distinct, on the other the clothing is moderately dense and the teeth are almost concealed. The two largest tubercles are about half the length of the hind tibiae. There are ten round ones on the clytra: four across the basal fourth, four forming a curved median row, and two near the largest ones; some of the other elevations could fairly be regarded as small tubercles; the tips are also mucronate.

##### *Poropterus griseus*, n. sp.

Pl. vii., figs. 5 and 6.

Black, claws obscurely reddish. Densely but irregularly clothed with pale greyish-brown scales and setae.

Head somewhat flat and with small punctures. Rostrum about the length of prothorax, moderately curved, sides gently incurved to middle, with numerous small punctures. Prothorax almost as long as its median width, sides strongly rounded in middle, and deeply constricted near apex, the constriction interrupted in middle; with two fasciculate granules in front and four tubercles across middle, the median ones larger than the outer ones, with numerous granules. Scutellum small. Elytra slightly sinuous at base, which is but little wider than base of prothorax, sides evenly rounded to near apex and widest near middle; with rows of large deep punctures, interrupted in parts by tubercles; with rows of three tubercles on third and fifth interstices, and two smaller ones on seventh,

suture with numerous granules on basal third; the tips with two fasciculate granules or mucros. Legs long and thin, femora edentate. Length, 12-14 mm.

Tasmania: Cradle Mountain (H. J. Carter). Type, in National Museum; cotype, in South Australian Museum.

Allied to *P. succisus*, *simsoni*, and *corvus*. On *succisus* the subbasal and median tubercles of the elytra and those on the pronotum are much less conspicuous; on *corvus* the elytral tubercles are more numerous; on *simsoni* the large tubercles overhanging the apical slope when viewed from behind are seen to diverge slightly outwards from the line of the others on the third interstice, on all three specimens of the present species they are seen to be in exact lines with them; on *simsoni* there is also a distinct tubercle at the extreme base of the third interstice on each elytron, from the present species this is absent. The clothing on the legs is uniform, but on the upper surface is irregular in distribution. The two large median tubercles on the pronotum vary in rotundity; the prothoracic granules are dense on the sides, except at base and apex, on the upper surface they are dense only on the basal half. The tubercles on the third interstice are almost evenly spaced, but the third crowning the apical slope is more conical than the others, and usually larger; the tubercles on the fifth interstice are smaller than those on the third, and its first is more distant from the base and its third from the apex; the tubercles on the seventh interstice are still smaller, the first is nearest of all to the base and the second is almost level with the first on the fifth interstice; but the numbers of tubercles forming the rows on the fifth and seventh interstices are subject to variation. The base of the head is not entirely concealed by the prothorax, and is densely and finely transversely strigose, and obliquely punctured. The three specimens taken appear to be females.

***Poropterus posterius*, n. sp.**

Pl. vii., figs. 1 and 2.

Black, antennae and claws obscurely reddish. Irregularly clothed with sooty-brown and greyish scales and setae.

Head with a conspicuous interocular impression. Rostrum moderately long and curved; with numerous punctures, partly concealed by scales. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, strongly rounded in middle, deeply constricted near apex, with two small fascicles at apex, and four tubercles across middle, the median ones larger than the others, with numerous large granules on basal half and on the sides; with a short median carina. Scutellum small. Elytra widest at about basal third, each side of base with a distinct notch for reception of hind angle of prothorax; with irregular rows of large punctures; third, fifth, and seventh interstices with rows of tubercles, but the largest of all at the junction of the third and fifth, crowning the apical slope, tips with two distinct tubercles; some distinct granules on the suture and elsewhere. Legs long and thin, femora edentate. Length, 10-11 mm.

Victoria: Alps (Rev. T. Blackburn), Ararat (H. W. Davey).

Allied to *P. simsoni*, of which at one time I considered it a variety, but distinguished by three distinct tubercles on the third interstice on each elytron, not counting the large one overhanging the apical slope, this being at the junction of the third and fifth interstices (and itself granulate), the granules on the suture are also larger, the largest being almost conjoined and just before the apical slope. The three specimens taken, apparently all males, agree in these details.

***Poropterus angustus*, n. sp.**

Pl. vii., figs. 13 and 14.

♂. Black, claws reddish. Sparsely clothed with greyish setae, stouter, denser and paler on sides of mesosternum and metasternum.

Head flat and with a small fovea between eyes. Rostrum moderately curved, the length of prothorax, with numerous punctures in irregular rows behind antennae, more crowded and smaller in front. Antennae inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum, two basal joints of funicle elongate. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides strongly rounded in middle and deeply irregularly constricted near apex; with a curved row of four large rounded tubercles across middle, apex obtusely bituberculate, with a few large granules or small tubercles on basal half and on sides. Elytra very little wider than the widest part of prothorax, base widely trisinuate; with irregular rows of large deep punctures, in striae only near sides; with several obtuse granuliferous tubercles, and two large ones overhanging the apical slope, a few granules scattered about. Legs long and thin, femora minutely dentate. Length, 9-11 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, with smaller punctures; antennae inserted not as close to the apex of rostrum, elytra wider, and two basal segments of abdomen more convex.

Queensland: National Park (H. J. Carter and H. Hacker).

A narrow tuberculate species allied to *P. parvidens*, but median tubercles of pronotum smaller and the lateral ones larger, elytra less deep, with denser punctures, the largest tubercles nearer the apex, femora less clavate and with smaller teeth. Of the eight specimens taken three have the prothoracic tubercles obscurely diluted with red, and some have parts of the antennae and legs also obscurely reddish. The elytral interstices are not well marked except towards the sides, but on the approximate position of the third there are two tubercles, each somewhat smaller than the median ones on the pronotum, on the fifth there are two less distinct ones, but at the approximate position where the third and fifth interstices join is a very large one, more than twice the size of the median ones on the pronotum; the tips are also obtusely tuberculate.

### *Poropterus submaculatus*, n. sp.

Pl. vii., figs. 10 and 11.

♂. Black, antennae and parts of tarsi reddish. Rather sparsely clothed, but legs densely setose.

Rostrum slightly shorter than prothorax, moderately curved, opaque and with seriate punctures on basal half, elsewhere shining and with smaller and denser but not seriate ones. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides rather strongly rounded in middle, and deeply constricted near apex, but not across middle, which is slightly concave and with two fasciculate projections in front; with large, scattered punctures; with four obtuse fasciculate tubercles across middle, the outer ones smaller than the inner; median carina short and obtuse. Scutellum absent. Elytra narrow and deep, the width of prothorax; with rows of large deep punctures, smaller near suture than elsewhere, third interstice on each elytron with two fasciculate tubercles, fifth with two smaller ones, their junction with a large one crowning the apical slope. Legs moderately long and stout, femora apparently edentate. Length, 7.5 mm.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in October (H. Hacker). Type, in Queensland Museum; cotype, in South Australian Museum.

In general appearance close to *P. ornaticollis*, but with two large tubercles crowning the apical slope; altogether there are five tubercles on each elytron (instead of six), and of these four are but slightly elevated, and indicated more by their clothing than size. *P. stenogaster*, which has somewhat similar large tubercles, is narrower, rather densely clothed, with much shorter and otherwise different legs, and differs in many other respects. The prothorax and elytra are much as in *P. maculatus*, and there are even remnants of the spots that are so conspicuous on that species, but the legs are decidedly shorter and stouter,

and the hind femora scarcely extend to the tip of the abdomen, on that species they considerably pass it. The elevated parts of the prothorax and elytra are feebly fasciculate, but the upper surface is otherwise almost glabrous. Some of the scales on and about the coxae and near the eyes are of a brick-red colour; on the lower part of the overhanging apex of prothorax there is a patch of stramineous scales. There is a fairly large notch on each side of the base of the elytra for the reception of the hind angle of the prothorax, but it is invisible from above. Seen from the side each elytron has seven rows of punctures (others near the suture are invisible from the side), of these the first is a short marginal row, the second is complete but curves upwards at the base, the seventh consists of three or four about the largest tubercle; this is clearly where the third and fifth interstices should join, although the series of punctures and their interstices are not well defined.

***Poropterus sylvicola*, n. sp.**

Pl. vii., fig. 16.

♂. Black, antennae and parts of tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with greenish-grey scales interspersed with pale-brownish setae, and on the legs with black ones; with numerous pale-brown fascicles on the prothorax and elytra.

Rostrum stout and rather strongly curved; basal half opaque and with rows of partially concealed punctures, apical half shining and with dense punctures. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded in middle and feebly constricted near apex, base trisinate; punctures normally concealed; with six feeble elevations marked by conspicuous fascicles: two at apex and four across middle. Scutellum absent. Elytra at base, which is trisinate, not much wider than base of prothorax, strongly dilated to beyond middle, and then coarctate to apex, which is quadri-fasciculate, with rows of rather large punctures, partially concealed by scales, and interrupted by fasciculate tubercles, of which there are about twelve of varying sizes on each elytron. Two basal segments of abdomen gently depressed in middle. Femora stout and strongly dentate. Length, 11-13 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, longer, clothed only near base, antennae inserted more distant from apex, and two basal segments of abdomen moderately convex.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in November (H. Hacker). Types, in Queensland Museum.

Apparently allied to *P. parryi*, although the femora are strongly dentate, a character which might be regarded as excluding the species from *Poropterus* itself. The forehead is feebly quadrisinate, and has a rather acute median carina, but the latter is partially concealed by the scales. The scales on the female are less greenish than on the male, and are probably subject to alteration with age, as on other species having green scales on living specimens.

***Poropterus cribratus*, n. sp.**

Pl. vii., fig. 12.

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Clothed with obscurely variegated scales and setae.

Head with forehead sinuous, with a narrow median line. Rostrum rather strongly curved; basal half with dense concealed punctures, and a narrow median carina, apical half shining and densely punctate. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, two basal joints of funicle moderately long. Prothorax about as long as wide, sides moderately rounded in middle; with dense, large, round and deep punctures; with a short median ridge. Scutellum absent.

Elytra subparallel-sided, not much wider than prothorax; with rows of large punctures, mostly larger than those of prothorax; suture depressed at base, third interstice gently elevated; with numerous small black fascicles, and an elongate one at summit of apical slope. Basal segment of abdomen flat in middle, slightly longer than the three following ones combined. Legs moderately long, femora conspicuously grooved and feebly dentate. Length, 12 mm.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in December (H. Hacker). Type, in Queensland Museum.

The femora are grooved and dentate, aberrant characters in the genus, but at first glance the species appears to be allied to *P. morbillosus* and *P. orthodoxus*, although the punctures and forehead are very different. The majority of scales and setae on the upper surface are black, with sparsely distributed ones varying from small and almost white, to larger brick-red ones, on the legs they are mostly of a dingy-brown, on the basal segment of abdomen there is a conspicuous pale pad (probably confined to the male). The prothorax is without distinct fascicles or tubercles.

***Poropterus setipes*, n. sp.**

Pl. vii., figs. 7 and 8.

♂. Black, antennae and parts of tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with almost uniform muddy-brown scales and setae, the latter dense on the legs.

Rostrum moderately stout and curved, apical third opaque and with crowded punctures, elsewhere punctures concealed by clothing. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second. Prothorax slightly wider than long, sides strongly rounded in middle; with crowded concealed punctures, and a short median ridge; with numerous stiff setae, of which some form two feeble fascicles at apex, and four across middle. Elytra multisinuate at base, which is but little wider than base of prothorax, sides dilated to beyond middle, and thence coarctate to apex; with regular rows of large deep punctures; in places partially concealed by clothing; third interstice with two small but fasciculate tubercles, the first at basal fourth, the other crowning the long apical slope; fifth interstice with two less distinct tubercles. Two basal segments of abdomen large and feebly depressed in middle. Femora rather stout and apparently edentate. Length, 4-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, with smaller punctures, clothed only close to base, antennae inserted less close to apex, and two basal segments of abdomen gently convex.

New South Wales: Upper Williams River, in October (F. E. Wilson and A. M. Lea).

An unusually small species of the genus, apparently an aberrant member of the *lithodermus* group; *P. foveatus*, of that group, is very little larger, but has somewhat paler (brighter brown) clothing, longer legs, and distinctive abdominal punctures. It is about the size of *P. crassipes*, but the basal segment of the abdomen is not foveate. The numerous large stout setae on the legs, and especially on the tibiae, give them a curiously rough appearance.

***Poropterus basalis*, n. sp.**

Pl. vii., fig. 15.

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with blackish scales and setae, becoming obscurely paler on apical slope of elytra, and on parts of under surface and legs.

Rostrum moderately curved, about the length of prothorax; with crowded punctures, distinct on apical half, concealed by clothing elsewhere. Antennae inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, two basal joints of funicle elongate.

Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded in middle, and rather feebly constricted near apex (the constriction invisible from above); punctures normally concealed; with six feeble tubercles rendered fairly distinct by fascicles: two at apex and four across middle. Elytra with four conspicuous projections at base, which is no wider than widest part of prothorax, sides gently rounded to beyond the middle; with almost regular rows of large punctures, in parts obscured by clothing; third and fifth interstices in parts raised and fasciculate; suture slightly thickened on apical slope, with a few granules near base. Basal segment of abdomen gently depressed in middle, almost as long as the three following combined. Legs moderately stout, femora edentate. Length, 6.0-6.5 mm.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko, four males at 5,000 feet (Dr. E. W. Ferguson).

A small species, at first glance apparently belonging to the *lithodermus* group, but really nearer the Tasmanian *P. montanus* than any other; from that species it differs in being smaller, narrower, with the elytral fasciculate tubercles reduced in size, and the four projections at base conspicuous. *P. parallelus*, also from Mount Kosciusko, is a considerably larger species, with sparser fascicles, and *P. lissorhinus*, from the same mountain, has a conspicuous tubercle on each side of the scutellar region and its rostrum is longer. The scales on the apical slope of the elytra, although rather dark, are paler than the others on the elytra, and form a patch somewhat hexagonal in shape (as on *Brachypropterus montanus*), but the species is narrower than that one, and the fascicles are smaller. The forehead is raised above the parts in front of it, and almost glabrous, but when the insect is "set" it is concealed by the overlapping prothorax. The elevated parts of the third interstice support fascicles, of which there is an elongated one at base, a small one in middle, and a distinct one at summit of the apical slope; on the fifth interstice the fascicles are less distinct, there is one (or a small series) at base, a small one in middle, a rather elongate one before and a distinct one half-way down the apical slope. There are some setae at the tips of elytra, but they do not form distinct fascicles.

#### *Propterus cryptodermus*, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with dark-brown scales and setae.

Rostrum moderately curved, parallel-sided, apical fourth opaque and with crowded punctures, elsewhere densely squamose and setose. Antennae inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax distinctly transverse, sides strongly rounded in middle and constricted near apex; punctures normally entirely concealed. Elytra slightly dilated to beyond the middle and then coarctate to apex; with rows of large, round, deep punctures, partly concealed by clothing. Basal segment of abdomen almost as long as the three following combined. Femora rather stout, moderately grooved and edentate. Length, 5 mm.

New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron), unique.

A small densely clothed species, apparently an aberrant member of the *lithodermus* group, but also aberrant in the genus, as the femora are grooved and the facets of the eyes larger than usual. The upper surface is really multi-fasciculate, but there are so many scattered erect setae, similar to those forming the fascicles, that the latter are somewhat obscured; on the pronotum there are ten (two at apex, four across middle, and four at base), on the elytra they are on the third, fifth, and seventh interstices, the more distinct ones being at the base, and on and about the apical slope, four of those at the base are darker than the others but not quite black. The outer interstice on each elytron is narrowly polished throughout, but this may be due to friction with the femora.

**Poropterus obesus**, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi reddish. Moderately clothed with variegated scales and setae.

Rostrum stout and slightly shorter than prothorax; apical half shining and with numerous punctures, basal half squamose. Antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, two basal joints of funicle elongate. Prothorax distinctly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of base, with an incomplete median ridge; punctures large, crowded, and partly concealed. Elytra short, sides rounded and subcontinuous with those of prothorax, base with a distinct notch inwards of each shoulder which appears as a distinct tubercle; with irregular rows of large, round, deep punctures, the punctures in the rows more widely separated than the rows themselves. First segment of abdomen with a deep curved impression near base, and a short longitudinal one at middle of apex. Femora rather short and stout, feebly grooved and dentate. Length, 5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer and thinner, less of its base clothed, and antennae inserted slightly nearer the base.

Queensland: Mapleton, in November (H. Hacker). Types, in Queensland Museum.

A small wide species, with outlines much as on many species of *Decilaus*. It certainly looks out of place in *Poropterus*, but there is no other genus to which it can be referred, and the head, legs, and grooved abdomen are much as in *P. rubeter*. The middle and hind femora are feebly dentate, but each tooth appears to be the abrupt ending of a feeble ridge bounding a shallow groove, rather than a true isolated one. The facets of the eyes are rather large. The clothing varies from almost white, through brick-red to black; on slight elevations of the upper surface setae or scales of one colour are condensed together, but they do not form true fascicles; the clothing on the under surface is mostly brick-red, on the head it is brick-red and dark brown, the legs are annulated. Owing to the irregularity of the clothing much of the derm of the clytra is exposed, and is seen to be opaque and finely shagreened.

**Poropterus ferrugineus**, n. sp.

Pl. vii., fig. 9.

♀. Black, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with dark rusty-brown scales and setae.

Rostrum moderately long and curved, clothed only near base; elsewhere shining and with distinct punctures. Antennae inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum, two basal joints of funicle elongate, second slightly longer and thinner than first. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded in middle; with numerous large, partially concealed punctures; with a distinct but incomplete median carina; with six feeble elevations supporting feeble fascicles: two at apex and four across middle. Scutellum small. Elytra rather short and cordate, sides strongly rounded and widest just before middle; with rows of large, round, deep punctures; interstices in parts feebly elevated and fasciculate; shoulders notched for reception of hind angles of prothorax. Metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen with large round punctures. Femora moderately stout, slightly grooved and edentate. Length, 7 mm.

New South Wales: Tweed River (H. W. Brown), Dorrigo (Dr. R. J. Tillyard).

At first glance apparently belonging to the *lithodermus* group, but the presence of a distinct scutellum associates the species with *P. antiquus*, from which and all its allies it is distinguished by its more robust form; it is the first of the group to be recorded from the mainland. The third interstice at the base of



each elytron is curved outwards, to appear as a tubercular swelling inwards of the humeral notch, on and about the summit of the apical slope it and the others have feeble swellings, on which are fascicles, but the latter are rather feeble, partly owing to looseness of compaction, and partly owing to the abundance of scattered setae.

**Poropterus punctipennis**, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi obscurely dilated with red. Moderately clothed with rusty-brown and sooty scales, closely applied to derm, and becoming denser on under surface and legs.

Rostrum moderately stout, slightly curved; opaque and with coarse punctures, partly concealed only near base. Antennae inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, two basal joints of funicle moderately long. Prothorax rather flat, base almost truncate, sides rounded and widest slightly in front of middle, apex about half the width of base, with a feeble remnant of a median ridge; punctures small, rather sparse, and each concealed by a scale. Scutellum absent. Elytra rather long, shoulders clasping base of prothorax; with rows of very large punctures or foveae, not close together, but in places subconfluent. Under surface with fairly large punctures but nowhere foveate. Femora stout, edentate, middle and hind ones feebly grooved. Length, 11 mm.

New South Wales: Port Macquarie, in April (H. J. Carter), unique.

At first glance the type appears to be an abraded specimen of the *lithodermus* group, but it is not at all abraded. By its prothorax it seems intermediate between the *lithodermus* and *exitiosus* groups; it is narrower than any species of the latter group, and the elytra are not truly tuberculate, but the punctures are so large that the intervals between them have a subtuberculate appearance; the prothorax is wider and flatter than any species of the former group. Most of the large elytral punctures have a subtriangular appearance, deep at the base, and narrowly open posteriorly, they are in rows both longitudinally and obliquely, the only comparatively small punctures are on the apical slope. The scales of one colour, although not dense or forming fascicles, are more or less close together so as to form feeble spots, to the naked eye the upper surface (which is opaque and finely shagreened) has a uniform dingy-black appearance.

**Poropterus pictus**, n. sp.

Pl. vii., figs. 17 and 18.

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with variegated scales and setae.

Rostrum almost the length of prothorax; opaque and rather densely punctate almost to tip, but punctures more or less concealed. Antennae inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum, second joint of funicle slightly longer and thinner than first. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides rounded and widest in middle, and narrowly constricted near apex; with large, round, partially concealed punctures; and with feeble elevations supporting fascicles: two at apex and four across middle. Scutellum absent. Elytra scarcely wider than prothorax at base, sides moderately dilated to beyond the middle; with regular rows of large punctures; the odd interstices, some of which are slightly elevated, with numerous setae, in places forming feeble fascicles. Abdomen with rather large, but partially concealed punctures, first segment as long as second and third combined. Femora moderately stout, neither grooved nor dentate. Length, 9-10 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer and thinner, with smaller punctures, clothed for a shorter distance, antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, and two basal segments of abdomen moderately convex instead of flat.

Lord Howe Island, four specimens (A. M. Lea).

A brightly coloured species of the *lithodermus* group, and the first of the genus to be recorded from the island. The majority of the scales are of a pale rusty-brown or fawn colour, with paler (almost stramineous) ones forming a median vitta (dilated in the middle) on the pronotum, and two less defined ones on each side, on each elytron they form a curved mark from the shoulder to the third interstice at the basal third; blackish scales form four short basal vittae on the pronotum, two short ones on each elytron (one at the side of the pale humeral patch has a velvety appearance) and an irregular oblique postmedian vitta, or series of spots; on the apical slope the three shades of colour are irregularly mixed; on the legs the clothing is in alternate bands. The under surface of the front tibiae of the male is more densely setose than that of the female. On two specimens, probably from immaturity, parts of the derm are reddish.

POROPTERUS BITUBERCULATUS, Lea.

There are in the National Museum ten specimens taken at Harrietville (Victoria), in January, 1920, by Mr. J. E. Dixon, that I cannot satisfy myself belong to more than one species; their clothing differs slightly *inter se*, but apparently partly from abrasion. Of these specimens three have the typical basal tubercles of *P. bituberculatus*, and otherwise agree with the type; one has a few small shining granules on each side of the suture at base; and six have neither granules nor tubercles at the base of the suture.

POROPTERUS CORVUS, Lea.

Pl. ix., fig. 50.

The type of this species is evidently abraded. A specimen recently taken on the Upper Williams River (New South Wales) is in perfect condition. It is rather densely clothed (sparsely on the tubercles and granules) with brown scales. The species is rather close to *P. simsoni*, but may be distinguished by the large subbasal tubercles of the elytra. On this species at the position of the fifth interstice on each elytron, there is a rather large tubercle at the base, the next large tubercle is behind it, on the third interstice. On *simsoni* the first large one is on the third interstice near the base, the next large one being behind it on the fifth.

POROPTERUS CRASSIPES, Lea.

On the abdomen of the type of this species the clothing is almost entirely black; on two specimens recently taken at Mallacoota Inlet (Victoria), it is conspicuously variegated with brown, and very pale buff (almost white), the latter very conspicuously on the sides of the third and fourth segments, and the base of the fifth. The marginal interstice on each elytron is polished throughout, as it is on the type, but it was not previously commented upon, as it was thought to be due to friction with the femora.

POROPTERUS FLEXUOSUS, Pasc.

Pl. ix., fig. 54.

A specimen from Hall's Gap in the Grampians (Victoria) differs from Kangaroo Island ones in having the elytral tubercles larger, and the ridges connecting those at the summit of the apical slope, and the apical ones, more strongly elevated.

POROPTERUS INTERMEDIUS, Lea.

Pl. ix., fig. 51.

A specimen of this species from Bowen (Queensland) is unusually small (13 mm.)

POROPTERUS INUSITATUS, Lea.

The locality of the type was uncertain. Mr. H. J. Carter has taken a specimen at Barrington Tops (New South Wales).

POROPTERUS MORBILLOSUS, Pasc.

Pl. ix., fig. 36.

A specimen from the Macpherson Range appears to belong to this species, but has much smaller scales than usual, and they are pressed close to the derm, instead of being slightly elevated above it.

POROPTERUS RHYTICEPHALUS, Lea.

Pl. viii., fig. 29.

Mr. H. J. Carter received a specimen of this species from Mayemup. It is the first of the genus to be recorded from Western Australia.

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|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| POROPTERUS ALBOSCUTELLATUS, Lea.      | POROPTERUS JEKELI, Waterh.            |
| Pl. viii., fig. 23.                   | Pl. viii., fig. 28.                   |
| P. ANGUSTATUS, Lea.                   | P. LONGIPES, Lea.                     |
| Pl. ix., fig. 47.                     | Pl. ix., fig. 37.                     |
| P. ASTHENIATUS, Lea.                  | P. MORBILLOSUS, Pasc.                 |
| Pl. viii., fig. 32.                   | Pl. ix., fig. 36.                     |
| P. BASIPENNIS, Lea.                   | P. PARALLELUS, Lea.                   |
| Pl. ix., fig. 40.                     | Pl. ix., fig. 39.                     |
| P. CARINICOLLIS, Lea.                 | P. PARRYI, Waterh.                    |
| Pl. viii., fig. 33.                   | Pl. viii., fig. 26.                   |
| P. CHEVROLATI, Waterh.                | P. PARVIDENS, Lea.                    |
| Pl. viii., fig. 27.                   | Pl. ix., fig. 42.                     |
| P. CONIFER, Boh.                      | P. PYTHON, Pasc.                      |
| Pl. viii., fig. 24; pl. ix., fig. 46. | Pl. ix., fig. 35.                     |
| P. CONSTRICTIFRONS, Lea.              | P. RHYTICEPHALUS, Lea.                |
| Pl. ix., fig. 53.                     | Pl. viii., fig. 29.                   |
| P. CONVEXUS, Lea.                     | P. RUBUS, Pasc.                       |
| Pl. ix., fig. 44.                     | Pl. viii., fig. 31; pl. ix., fig. 45. |
| P. CORVUS, Lea.                       | P. SIMSONI, Lea.                      |
| Pl. ix., fig. 50.                     | Pl. viii., fig. 30.                   |
| P. ELLIPTICUS, Pasc.                  | P. SPIACELATUS, Pasc.                 |
| Pl. viii., fig. 20; pl. ix., fig. 49. | Pl. viii., fig. 21.                   |
| P. FASCICULATUS, Lea.                 | P. SUCCISUS, Er.                      |
| Pl. ix., fig. 43.                     | Pl. viii., fig. 34; pl. ix., fig. 48. |
| P. FLEXUOSUS, Pasc.                   | P. VARIABILIS, Lea.                   |
| Pl. ix., fig. 54.                     | Pl. viii., fig. 25.                   |
| P. HUMERALIS, Lea.                    | P. VERRIS, Pasc.                      |
| Plate ix., fig. 38.                   | Pl. ix., fig. 41.                     |
| P. IDOLUS, Lea.                       | P. WATERHOUSEI, Pasc.                 |
| Pl. viii., fig. 22.                   | Pl. viii., fig. 19.                   |
| P. INTERMEDIUS, Lea.                  |                                       |
| Pl. viii., fig. 32.                   |                                       |

Figures of these species, not previously illustrated, are given for purposes of comparison.

PSEPHOLAX PASCOEI, Oll.

Pl. ix., figs. 55 and 56.

The type of this species was evidently a male in good condition (at least as regards its clothing). On rubbed specimens the "small patch of yellowish scales at the base" of the prothorax is often missing, and the "long fulvous

pubescence" on the side of each elytron is dense on specimens in good condition but is often abraded on others; the third interstice on each elytron is much wider than the adjacent ones at the summit of the apical slope, but the five apical striae on each side of the suture, and their interstices, abruptly end some distance from the apex, the surface there being like two large obtuse tubercles. The clothing of the first, third, and fifth interstices beyond the middle is more or less brown, rather than black. The basal segment of the abdomen ends in a very conspicuous fringe, which overhangs the second segment, the latter having its middle triangularly produced forwards under the overhanging part, so that its length along the middle is more than twice that of the first.

The female differs from the male in having the front of the head and most of the rostrum densely clothed with short erect bristles, the elytra not transversely impressed near the base, the granules there much smaller and more numerous, the striae and interstices continuous to the apex, the clothing on the sides much shorter and stouter, the abdomen without a conspicuous fringe at the apex of the first segment, which does not overhang the second, is slightly longer than it, and has finer punctures, the hind legs are shorter and thinner, and the femora are very sparsely clothed.

Fifteen males but only one female were obtained at a sawmill, where some logs of the Norfolk Island pine were being cut up.

#### CISOWHITEA.

The acquisition of two new species of this interesting genus has convinced me that its true position is amongst the allies of *Melanterius*, and consequently that it forms one of the chain of genera connecting the Cryptorhynchides with the Eirrhinides. The typical species, *C. longicollis*, was not dissected to see if wings were present, but they certainly are on the two following ones.

#### *Cisowhitea intermixta*, n. sp.

♂. Black, most of rostrum and of antennae reddish. Densely clothed with whitish-grey and sooty-brown scales, becoming white on under surface of body and of legs; in addition with rather short, sloping setae, numerous on prothorax, forming single lines on the elytral interstices.



*Cisowhitea intermixta*, Lea.

Rostrum rather long, thin, and moderately curved; basal half with derm concealed by clothing, elsewhere shining and with minute punctures. Antennae inserted in middle of sides of rostrum, first joint of funicle long and dilated to

apex. Prothorax slightly longer than the basal width, which is about twice that of apex, sides feebly rounded; with crowded, normally entirely concealed punctures. Elytra elongate-cordate, conspicuously wider than prothorax, sides not quite parallel to beyond the middle; striate-punctate, the striae fairly distinct through clothing, but the punctures normally quite concealed. Metasternum scarcely notched in front; two basal segments of abdomen slightly flattened in middle. Length, 2.0-2.2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum distinctly longer, thinner, and more curved, its tip received in a deep notch in the front part of the metasternum, less of its base clothed, antennae inserted somewhat nearer base than apex, and two basal segments of abdomen evenly convex.

South Australia: Parachilna, abundant (E. L. Savage), Quorn (A. H. Elston).

In general appearance like *C. longicollis* on a reduced scale, but with shorter prothorax, and more curved rostrum. The base of the rostrum (normally concealed) and its apex are blackish, the club and some of the preceding joints are deeply infuscated. The disposition of scales on the upper surface varies somewhat, as also their contrasted shades, on some specimens some of the darker ones being of a rather deep black and the paler ones almost pure white, but they are mostly of a sooty-brown and whitish-grey, less sharply contrasted on the head and rostrum than elsewhere. On the pronotum a dark patch occupies the median half from base to apex, but the patch is often mottled, the paler side scales are also sometimes faintly mottled. On the elytra scarcely two specimens are exactly alike, the dark scales are very irregularly distributed, and are sometimes in large areas, in addition to small spots; there appears to be always a short pale vitta on the third interstice at the base, and usually a less distinct one on the fifth, the interspaces being sooty. Many of the setae, being snowy-white, add to the speckled appearance.

Two specimens, from Hughes (A. M. Lea), may represent a variety; they have the dark median patch on the pronotum reduced in size and the dark markings on the elytra almost confined to an irregular dark triangle on each side at the basal third.

#### *Cisowhitea marmorata*, n. sp.

♂. Black, rostrum and antennae reddish. Densely clothed with white scales mottled with sooty-brown on the upper surface; in addition with numerous short setae, mostly white, and on the elytra confined to a single row on each interstice.

Rostrum thin, curved, about the length of prothorax, apical half glabrous. Antennae inserted in middle of sides of rostrum. Prothorax about as long as the basal width, which is about once and one-half that of apex, sides gently rounded. Elytra oblong-cordate, not much wider than base of prothorax. Metasternum slightly notched in front. Length, 2 mm.

Queensland: Longreach, two males (A. M. Lea).

Considerably smaller than *C. longicollis*, and with prothorax shorter; it also differs from the preceding species in its prothorax being slightly shorter and the elytra wider and more parallel-sided. The scales on the rostrum are entirely white, on the pronotum the median patch occupies the same area as on the preceding species, but a median line and two short basal vittae within it are of a deeper shade; on the elytra the irregularly distributed dark patches occupy about half of the surface, including a sooty spot in the scutellar region. The elytral striae are well defined, but their punctures and those on the pronotum are entirely concealed.

## SUPPLEMENTARY DESCRIPTIONS OF CRYPTORHYNCHIDES.

[Read September 13, 1928.]

**Melanterius incisus**, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi red. Moderately clothed with thin white scales or depressed setae.

Head small, with crowded punctures. Eyes separated slightly more than width at base of rostrum. Rostrum long and thin, almost straight to insertion of antennae and then curved downwards; with crowded punctures of moderate size to near apex, when they become sparser and smaller, with a fine median ridge. Antennae thin, inserted about one-fifth from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rounded and feebly dilated from base to near apex, and then strongly narrowed to apex itself; with crowded punctures. Elytra conspicuously wider than prothorax at base, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with fairly large punctures, in rather deep striae; interstices wide, densely punctate, third and fifth slightly elevated posteriorly, third to seventh feebly ridged posteriorly, the following ones ridged to near base, but the ridges not visible from above. Under surface with crowded punctures, much as on prothorax. Basal segment of abdomen depressed in middle, second rather strongly convex, slightly longer than fifth, and about as long as third and fourth combined. Femora moderately stout, the front ones slightly, the others more strongly dentate; tibiae rather thin, front ones incurved on lower surface at apical two-fifths, middle ones gently bisinuate on lower surface, hind ones dilated from base and deeply notched near apex, the notch bounded posteriorly by a stramineous fascicle. Length, 5-6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, evenly curved throughout, with small and sparse punctures, crowded only near base, antennae inserted not much nearer apex than base of rostrum, basal segment of abdomen evenly convex and tibiae simple.

Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown).

A somewhat aberrant species, but which would be equally aberrant if referred to *Diethusa*, although the punctures of the metasternal episterna are denser than is usual on *Melanterius*. It is very distinct from all others of the allied genera by the tibiae of the male. *M. niveodispersus*, also from Cue, and of which only the type (probably a female) is known, is a smaller species, with some of the elytral interstices acutely ridged. The two females before me have the derm (except for parts of the under surface) entirely reddish, but probably from immaturity; on one of the males the shoulders are reddish. The clothing is nowhere dense, on the elytra it is sublineate in arrangement.

**Melanterius latus**, n. sp.

♂. Deep shining black, antennae and claw joints reddish. Sparsely clothed.

Head with crowded but sharply defined punctures. Eyes lateral and widely separated. Rostrum long, thin, moderately curved, almost parallel-sided; with fairly dense punctures, coarse about base, then sublineate in arrangement to near apex, and irregular there. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax subconical, at base much wider than long, sides rounded in middle; with crowded punctures, mostly obliquely confluent. Elytra cordate, not much longer than wide, sides and shoulders rounded; with rows of large, deep, semidouble punctures, becoming smaller and simple posteriorly; interstices acutely ridged, except near base. Pectoral canal deep and narrow in prosternum and mesosternum, and abruptly ended at metasternum. Metasternum with large punctures at sides, smaller (about as large as on prothorax) towards middle; each episternum with a row. Basal segment of abdomen evenly depressed in

middle; with large punctures (about as large as the larger ones on metasternum), second with somewhat smaller ones, fifth with still smaller crowded ones, third and fourth each with a row of minute ones across middle. Femora stout, front ones moderately dentate, the others more strongly so; tibiae arched at base, with seriate rows of punctures. Length, 5.0-5.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, with smaller and sparser punctures, pectoral canal continued on metasternum to abdomen (although dilated and shallower there), and basal segment of abdomen evenly convex.

Queensland: Kuranda (F. P. Dodd). Male, in South Australian Museum. Cairns (J. A. Anderson). Female, in Queensland Museum.

An unusually wide species, with the pectoral canal deeply impressed and on the male abruptly ended at the metasternum, but on the female dilated and continued (but shallower) to the abdomen. It is almost as wide as *Euthebus troglodytes*, but differs in many generic features from that species. In some lights the basal half of the elytra appears obscurely diluted with red. The upper surface at first glance appears to be glabrous, but there are some very minute and sparse setae on the elytral interstices, and in the prothoracic punctures, on the under surface and legs the setae are longer but still sparse. The prothorax has a fine median carina and appears to be multicarinate, owing to many of the punctures being obliquely confluent. The elytra are widest at the basal third, but as the shoulders are strongly rounded off the outlines of the prothorax and elytra appear subcontinuous.

#### *Melanterius tibialis*, n. sp.

♂. Blackish, some parts obscurely diluted with red. Moderately clothed with stramineous scales or setae, on the elytra condensed to form numerous small spots.

Head with rather small, crowded but sharply defined punctures, the base shagreened. Eyes lateral and widely separated. Rostrum parallel-sided, slightly curved, scarcely longer than prothorax; with rather coarse punctures, crowded about base, then sublineate in arrangement, becoming smaller and irregular about apex; with a feeble median ridge, and still more feeble ones on each side of it. Antennae inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax not much wider than long, sides feebly decreasing in width from base to near apex, and then rapidly to apex itself; with crowded punctures, many longitudinally or obliquely confluent. Elytra elongate, sides gently rounded and subcontinuous with those of prothorax, shoulders oblique; with rows of large punctures, partly concealed by clothing; interstices ridged, except close to base, the ridges acute posteriorly and on the sides. Under surface with crowded and mostly concealed punctures; each metasternal episternum with a single row. Second segment of abdomen about half the length of first, and slightly shorter than third and fourth combined. Front femora slightly, the others moderately dentate; tibiae compressed and with seriate rows of punctures, front ones strongly bisinuate on lower surface, the median projection conspicuous, apical hook rather long and acute, subapical tooth small and supporting a rather long fascicle; median tibiae less strongly bisinuate and with apical hook smaller; hind tibiae somewhat dilated at apex, and densely clothed there, the apical hook small, the subapical tooth almost concealed, and with a larger one projecting inwards. Length, 6 mm.

New South Wales: Bogan River (J. Armstrong), unique.

An elliptic species, in general appearance very close to *M. vinosus*, but readily distinguished by the tibiae of the male, especially by the supplementary subapical inner tooth. The clothing is denser on the metasternum than elsewhere. Owing to the confluence of the punctures the prothorax appears to be covered with short oblique or longitudinal carinae. On the type the scutellum has a shining median ridge, but this may not be constant.

**Melanterius squamipennis**, n. sp.

♂. Black; rostrum, antennae, and legs obscurely reddish. Clothed with sooty-brown and whitish scales.

Head with crowded, partly concealed punctures. Eyes separated almost the width of base of rostrum. Rostrum slightly curved, scarcely longer than prothorax, very feebly dilated from base to insertion of antennae, and then parallel-sided; with fine ridges and seriate punctures on basal half, crowded elsewhere. Antennae inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, third to seventh joints of funicle transverse. Prothorax distinctly transverse, sides rounded, apex about half the width of base; with crowded, normally concealed punctures. Elytra elongate-cordate, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of rather large, suboblong, but partly concealed punctures; interstices not separately convex, and nowhere ridged. Under surface in most parts with rather dense, partly concealed punctures; each metasternal episternum with a single row. Basal segment of abdomen with a wide median depression, continued on to metasternum, second slightly longer than third and fourth combined. Femora rather stout, all acutely dentate, but teeth smaller on front pair than on the others. Length, 3.5-4.0 m.m.

♀. Differs in having rostrum slightly longer, thinner, with smaller punctures, and basal segment of abdomen evenly convex.

Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).

The elytra rather densely clothed, and interstices nowhere ridged, are aberrant for the genus, but the species was not referred to *Diethusa*, as there is but a single row of punctures on each episternum, and the second segment of abdomen is comparatively large. The clothing to a certain extent is suggestive of that of *M. lamellatus*, but the size is much smaller and the elytral interstices are uniform. Each side of the metasternum between the coxae, from oblique directions, appears to be armed with a curved tooth. On some specimens the legs, except the tarsi, and the rostrum, are almost as dark as the body parts, on many of them the antennae are reddish, but the apical joints of the funicle are usually darker than the adjacent ones. On the elytra the clothing is denser than elsewhere, with the sooty scales in the majority, the whitish or greyish ones being in numerous small spots, often elongated; on the pronotum the paler scales are irregularly distributed, on the head they are densest between the eyes, on the under parts the clothing is almost entirely whitish.

On this and all the following species, up to and inclusive of *M. submaculatus*, the elytral interstices are flattened or rounded on the basal half of elytra, agreeing with the characters noted in the 1899 table of the genus,<sup>(1)</sup> on some of them no interstice is carinated even near the apex.

**Melanterius insularis**, n. sp.

♂. Blackish, rostrum, antennae, and legs more or less obscurely reddish. Clothed with sooty and whitish scales.

Rostrum moderately curved, about the length of prothorax; punctures mostly concealed by clothing on basal half, naked and fairly dense elsewhere. Antennae inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum. Prothorax, elytra, and under surface as described in preceding species. Front femora feebly, the others more strongly and acutely dentate, tibiae rather thin. Length, 3 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, with smaller and sparser punctures, antennae inserted slightly closer to base than to apex of rostrum, and basal segment of abdomen evenly convex.

Queensland: Stradbroke Island (H. J. Carter).

Close to the preceding species, but consistently smaller, rostrum (both sexes) thinner, and antennae of female inserted slightly closer to base than to apex of

(1) Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1899, p. 545.



rostrum, and that of male only slightly in advance of the middle; the legs are thinner, and the femoral teeth smaller. There are three of the present species and sixteen of the former before me, and I should probably have regarded them as forms of one species, but for the distinct differences in the insertion of antennae. The clothing is much the same, except that on the elytra of the present species the whitish spots cover more of the surface.

**Melanterius modestus**, n. sp.

♀. Black, antennae and tarsi obscurely reddish. Moderately clothed with stramineous or whitish scales or setae.

Head with crowded and small punctures, becoming shagreened at base. Eyes separated almost the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum the length of prothorax, moderately curved; with fairly dense punctures, partly concealed near base. Antennae inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, five apical joints of funicle transverse. Prothorax moderately transverse, apex about half the width of base; with dense and not very large, partly concealed punctures, except on a narrow, shining median line. Elytra elongate-cordate, sides gently rounded, base feebly trisinate and somewhat wider than prothorax; with rows of elongate punctures, the interstices sensely punctate and not separately convex, except that the third and fifth are slightly elevated above the adjacent ones on the apical half. Under surface with punctures about as large as on pronotum, but more crowded on metasternum and apical segment of abdomen; each metasternal episternum with a single irregular row, but becoming crowded on anterior triangle. Two basal segments of abdomen rather strongly convex. Front femora moderately dentate, the others more strongly so. Length, 4 mm.

Queensland: Kuranda (F. P. Dodd).

An elliptic species, near the two preceding ones, but larger, elytral clothing sparser and less maculate, and third and fifth interstices slightly elevated above the adjoining ones. It is about the size, and at first glance much the appearance of *M. acaciae*, but the elytral interstices are nowhere ridged.

**Melanterius arenaceus**, n. sp.

♂. Piceous or blackish, some parts paler. Clothed with variegated scales.

Head with crowded concealed punctures. Rostrum about the length of prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided; with fine ridges alternated with rows of punctures on basal half, irregular elsewhere. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, five apical joints of funicle transverse. Prothorax moderately transverse, apex about half the width of base; with crowded, partly concealed punctures. Elytra elongate-subcordate, sides behind shoulders parallel to beyond the middle; with rows of elongate, partly concealed punctures; interstices not separately convex and nowhere ridged. Under surface with crowded punctures; metasternal episterna each with a single row. Basal segment of abdomen rather shallowly concave in middle. Femora acutely dentate, the front ones less strongly than the others. Length, 3-4 mm.

South Australia: Gawler Ranges (Capt. S. A. White), Quorn (A. H. Elston).

Allied to *M. squamipennis* and *insularis*, but the elytral clothing more tessellate than maculate, and the colours less sharply contrasted. *M. hybridus* is a larger and wider species, with more strongly dentate femora. *M. impolitus* is somewhat similar, but the clothing is less dense, and the femoral dentition stronger. There is a minute granule on the fourth interstice at the basal fifth, but it could be easily overlooked. Of the three specimens before me the type is piceous, with the antennae reddish, the rostrum and legs being intermediate in colour; a second specimen from the Gawler Ranges is evidently immature, as its derm is entirely of a rather pale red, the antennae no darker than the adjacent parts. The

specimen from Quorn is almost black, with the rostrum, antennae, and claw joints obscurely diluted with red. The clothing on the clytra is denser than elsewhere, on the type it is stramineous and sooty-brown in about equal proportions, but the shades unevenly distributed, and with a tessellated appearance. The prothorax has a greyish appearance, but the dark scales are inconspicuous, on the under surface and legs the clothing is almost white, and it is very little darker on the head, where it is dense between the eyes. On the second specimen the sooty scales are more conspicuous, owing to the paler derm. On the Quorn one the paler scales on the elytra are more greyish than on the others, and less contrasted.

**Melanterius rufirostris**, n. sp.

♂. Black; rostrum and antennae reddish, legs darker. Moderately clothed with almost uniform ashen scales, becoming paler on under parts.

Head with crowded, concealed punctures. Eyes large, separated slightly less than width of rostrum at base. Rostrum thin, slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved; with crowded, concealed punctures about base, elsewhere shining and with minute ones. Antennae inserted very little nearer apex than base of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded; with rather dense punctures, traceable through clothing. Elytra rather narrow, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of large somewhat irregular punctures, partly concealed by clothing; interstices separately convex but not ridged posteriorly, conjointly convex on basal half. Under surface with crowded punctures, each metasternal episternum with a single but not sharply defined row. Basal segment of abdomen widely and shallowly concave in middle, second slightly longer than third and fourth combined. Legs moderately long, femora acutely dentate. Length, 3 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum slightly longer, antennae inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, and abdomen evenly convex.

South Australia: Kingoonya (A. M. Lca), Quorn (A. H. Elston).

Slightly larger than *M. minor*, but differently clothed, prothorax wider at base, and rostrum longer, thinner, and red.

**Melanterius graniventris**, n. sp.

♂. Reddish, prothorax and under surface somewhat darker than other parts. Moderately clothed with whitish scales or depressed setae, on the elytra almost confined to two rows on each interstice.

Head with small, crowded punctures, and a small interocular fovea. Eyes separated the width of base of rostrum. Rostrum not very thin, parallel-sided, about the length of prothorax, moderately curved; with rather coarse crowded punctures about base, becoming smaller to apex. Antennae inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax distinctly transverse, apex about half the width of base; with crowded punctures, each containing a small scale. Elytra wider than prothorax, but with their outlines (owing to the rounding off of the shoulders) subcontinuous; with rows of deep punctures in well-defined striae; interstices flat and with crowded punctures on basal half, separately convex but scarcely ridged posteriorly. Under surface (including metasternal episterna) with crowded punctures. Basal segment of abdomen, along middle, almost the length of the three following ones combined, gently depressed in middle, apex with two granules or small tubercles, second segment as long as third and fourth combined. Legs comparatively short, front femora feebly, the others acutely dentate; tibiae scarcely flattened. Length, 3 mm.

South Australia: Murray River (H. S. Cope).

A small, comparatively robust species, the punctures of the metasternal episterna are somewhat crowded at the ends, but the species is referred to

*Melanterius* on account of its clothing and abdomen. The type may be immature, but the species should be distinct by the abdominal granules, although these are probably confined to the male. Owing to the double rows of scales some of the elytral interstices appear to be feebly ridged posteriorly, but true ridges are absent.

***Melanterius oleosus*, n. sp.**

♂. Black or blackish, rostrum and legs obscurely diluted with red, antennae usually somewhat paler. Upper surface almost glabrous, under parts with sparse white clothing.

Head with small crowded punctures, becoming shagreened at base. Eyes separated distinctly less than width of rostrum at base. Rostrum thin, moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax; with rather coarse punctures and a narrow median carina on basal half, then with small but rather sharply defined punctures. Antennae inserted just perceptibly nearer apex than base of rostrum. Prothorax subconical, apex less than half the width of base; with crowded, comparatively small punctures, except on a feeble shining median line. Elytra with sides subcontinuous with those of prothorax, shoulders rounded off; with comparatively small, deep punctures; interstices minutely punctate, not separately convex on basal half, the second to sixth more or less acutely ridged on apical half. Under surface with crowded punctures; metasternal episterna each with a single row. Basal segment of abdomen depressed along middle, and with sparser punctures there than on sides, second segment slightly shorter than fifth, and distinctly shorter than third and fourth combined. Front femora feebly, the others moderately dentate. Length, 3.5-4.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, with sparser and smaller punctures, antennae inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, basal segment of abdomen evenly convex and tibiae somewhat shorter and stouter.

Victoria: (A. H. Elston), Sea Lake (J. C. Goudie). South Australia: (Blackburn's collection), Murray River (H. S. Cope), Owiendana (H. M. Hale and N. B. Tindale), Carribie (Tindale).

A rather dingy, elliptic species, about the size of *M. corosus* and *adipatus*, and with a similar oily appearance, but punctures in striae much smaller, prothorax with sides more rapidly narrowed to apex, and with smaller punctures. The metasternum is distinctly ridged between the middle and hind coxae, but the ridges do not support fascicles, as on the male of *M. pectoralis*. *M. aberrans* (with insertion of antennae nearer base than apex in the type and only known specimen) is a considerably larger species, with feeble spots on elytra. There are some minute scales about the sides and apex of elytra, and in the prothoracic punctures, but at first glance the upper surface appears to be glabrous.

***Melanterius lateralis*, n. sp.**

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi reddish. Moderately clothed with short whitish scales or depressed setae, on the elytra confined to two almost regular rows on each interstice.

Head with crowded punctures. Eyes separated less than width of base of rostrum. Rostrum moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax; with rows of punctures separated by fine ridges on basal half, elsewhere with small punctures. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from base of rostrum, five apical joints of funicle transverse. Prothorax distinctly transverse, sides feebly rounded on basal half, and then strongly narrowed to apex; with crowded, partly concealed punctures, except on a feeble shining median line. Elytra parallel-sided beyond shoulders (which are rounded off) to about apical third; with rows of deep but (for the genus) not very large punctures; interstices densely punctate, the third to sixth feebly ridged on apical slope, the seventh more distinctly to

about the middle, the eighth and ninth still more acutely, and almost to base. Under surface with crowded punctures. Metasternum with a deep, round, apical fovea. Basal segment of abdomen with a wide median depression from base to apex, second flattened in middle, slightly longer than third and fourth combined. Front femora moderately, the others strongly and acutely dentate; front tibiae feebly bisinuate on lower surface, the others still more feebly so. Length, 5 mm.

Western Australia (Blackburn's collection); unique.

At first glance somewhat like small *M. bicalcaratus*, with less sparse clothing, but elytral interstices flatter, front tibiae of male not bicalcarate at apex, and punctures of metasternal episterna not confined to a single row, except in middle. It is also like a small specimen of *M. incisus*, but all the tibiae are very different. From the sides the lateral interstices are seen to be rather acutely ridged, but from directly above the elytra appear to be without ridges.

#### *Melanterius femoralis*, n. sp.

♂. Blackish-brown, rostrum, antennae, and legs obscurely reddish. Moderately clothed with short white scales or setae, longer on the under surface than elsewhere, shorter and more or less seriate in arrangement on elytra.

Head shagreened and with small, crowded punctures; with a small interocular impression. Eyes separated about the width of rostrum in middle. Rostrum rather thin, but somewhat dilated to base, moderately curved, distinctly longer than prothorax; with rather coarse punctures on sides near base, but small elsewhere; with a feeble median line on basal half. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently rounded but decreasing in width from base to apex; with crowded punctures, but leaving a short, shining, median line. Elytra oblong-cordate, base gently trisinate, shoulders rounded off; with rows of deep but not sharply defined punctures; interstices with crowded punctures, third and fifth slightly elevated on apical slope, third to sixth slightly ridged posteriorly, seventh more acutely ridged, and almost to base, eighth and ninth ridged near base and again near apex. Under surface with more or less crowded punctures; on the metasternal episterna dense at ends, but in a single row in middle. Basal segment of abdomen with a wide, shallow depression, slightly continued on to second. Femora edentate, tibiae rather thin, the front ones feebly bisinuate on lower surface. Length, 5 mm.

Western Australia: Ankertell (H. W. Brown); unique.

In general appearance strikingly like the preceding species, but each femur has a swelling only close to the subapical notch, on the preceding species the teeth are acute and sharply defined, the basal segment of abdomen has a wider and shallower depression, and the fovea at the apex of the metasternum is less conspicuous. From directly above no elytral interstice appears costate.

#### *Melanterius rufus*, n. sp.

Reddish, prothorax and parts of sterna paler. Moderately clothed with white setae, on the elytra very short and in two rows on each interstice.

Head with small, crowded, partly concealed punctures. Eyes separated slightly less than width of base of rostrum. Rostrum not very narrow, parallel-sided, gently curved, distinctly longer than prothorax; near base with crowded, partly concealed punctures, elsewhere fairly numerous and smaller but sharply defined. Antennae inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, five apical joints of funicle transverse. Prothorax small, almost twice as wide as long, apex slightly more than half the width of base; with crowded punctures, but leaving a feeble median line. Elytra much wider than prothorax, and five or six times as long; base (except at scutellum) truncate, sides almost parallel to beyond the

middle; with rows of comparatively small, deep punctures; interstices wide and with crowded punctures about base, becoming biseriate, separately rounded and some of them slightly ridged posteriorly, but nowhere sharply ridged. Metasternal episterna with crowded punctures at ends but not in middle. Two basal segments of abdomen large and convex, but the first flattened or gently concave in middle, punctures as large as on prothorax, but not crowded, second slightly longer than third and fourth combined. Femora moderately long, slightly dentate, front tibiae feebly bisinuate on lower surface, the others not at all. Length, 4.5 mm.

Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown).

A reddish species, with comparatively small, wide prothorax, and large elytra. The femoral teeth are small but fairly acute, and do not vary much on the different legs. On the narrower parts of the interstices the punctures are mostly in double or semidouble series, on the wider parts they are mostly crowded. Two specimens agree in all details of sculpture, and are possibly males, although the two basal segments of abdomen are rather too convex to be sure of this. A third specimen differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, with smaller punctures, antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, third and fifth interstices of elytra rather densely clothed, basal segment of abdomen more strongly and evenly convex, and scutellum glabrous (this may be due to abrasion, on the types it is rather densely clothed). If the third specimen belongs to the species, it is certainly a female, and the others males.

#### *Melanterius microtrichius*, n. sp.

♀. Black, shining; rostrum, antennae, and legs reddish. Under surface and legs with rather sparse, whitish clothing, upper surface very indistinctly clothed.

Head with small, crowded punctures, the base shagreened. Eyes separated slightly less than width of base of rostrum. Rostrum moderately thin and curved, slightly longer than prothorax; with crowded but not very large punctures on basal third, smaller and sparser elsewhere. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, apex more than half the width of base; with crowded punctures. Elytra elongate-cordate, outlines subcontinuous with those of prothorax; with rows of suboblong punctures; interstices with fairly dense punctures about base, becoming seriate in arrangement posteriorly and on the sides, third to seventh becoming ridged from about the middle, the following ones almost from base. Under surface with punctures about as large as on prothorax, but less crowded; each metasternal episternum with a single row. Two basal segments of abdomen strongly convex, second about as long as fourth and fifth combined. Front femora slightly, middle moderately, hind ones more strongly dentate. Length, 4 mm.

Western Australia: Geraldton, in September (H. J. Carter).

An ordinary looking, elliptic species, fairly close to *M. acaciae*, but longer in proportion, acute ridges commencing more posteriorly, and more sparsely clothed. Of the species from Western Australia the nearest to it is *M. servulus*, which is consistently smaller, the female with a thinner rostrum, and antennae inserted slightly nearer its apex; *M. castaneus* and *M. compactus* are much wider species. It is much like *M. vulgivagus* (from Queensland and New South Wales), but on that species the elytral costae are acute and some of them commence quite close to the base. On two specimens the elytra are obscurely reddish, on another the legs (except the tarsi) are black. The elytra at first glance appear to be glabrous, but there are very minute setae in two rows on each interstice; on the prothorax there is a minute seta in each puncture. On one specimen there is a short and feeble median line on the pronotum, but from the others even

this is absent. The four specimens taken appear to be all females, although on two of them the basal segment of abdomen is flattened in the middle.

**Melanterius humeralis, n. sp.**

Black; rostrum, antennae, shoulders and legs red. Under surface and legs moderately clothed with white setae, a small seta in each prothoracic puncture, and each elytral interstice with two rows of very minute ones.

Head with crowded punctures. Eyes separated almost the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum rather thin, moderately curved, distinctly longer than prothorax; basal third with rather coarse, crowded punctures, but leaving a shining median line, which is traccable almost to apex, beyond middle with small but rather sharply defined punctures. Antennae inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, five apical joints of funicle transverse. Prothorax moderately transverse, apex about two-thirds the width of base; with dense but not confluent punctures. Elytra moderately long, outlines subcontinuous with those of prothorax; with rows of suboblong punctures; interstices densely granulate-punctate, second to fourth with ridges commencing beyond the middle, the others with ridges gradually becoming longer, till on the sides they commence quite close to the base. Under surface with punctures about as large as on prothorax, but less crowded, each metasternal episternum with crowded punctures at ends, but forming a single row in middle. Two basal segments of abdomen large, the first gently concave along middle. Femora rather stout, strongly and acutely dentate. Length, 4 mm.

South Australia: Parachilna (H. M. Hale); unique.

An ordinary looking species, but the ends of the metasternal episterna with crowded punctures distinguish from *M. tristis*, *interstitialis*, *servulus*, *biseriatus*, *solitus*, and similar species. On the elytra the shoulders are distinctly reddish, and most of the apical slope is obscurely diluted with red. At first glance the upper surface appears to be glabrous. The sex of the type is doubtful, by its abdomen only it would appear to be a male.

**Melanterius cicatricosus, n. sp.**

♂. Dark brown, some parts almost black, scape paler. Moderately clothed with whitish scales or setae, becoming variegated on elytra.

Head with crowded punctures, becoming shagreened at base. Rostrum rather thin and curved, slightly longer than prothorax; with crowded punctures almost to apex, but leaving a shining median line, very narrow at base, but somewhat dilated in front. Antennae inserted one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex less than half the width of base; with crowded, partly concealed punctures. Elytra oblong-cordate, decidedly wider than prothorax; with rows of deep, elongate punctures; interstices with crowded punctures, and second and third slightly ridged on apical slope, the others with ridges gradually lengthening till on the sides they begin almost at the base, fourth on each elytron with a glabrous, elevated, red spot, at about the basal fourth. Metasternum with crowded punctures, slightly larger than on prothorax, but episterna each with a single row of small ones. Basal segment of abdomen widely depressed in middle, with slightly larger punctures than on metasternum, but less crowded, second about as long as third and fourth combined. Front femora rather feebly, the others more strongly and acutely dentate. Length, 4 mm.

Queensland: Herberton in January (C. J. Wild). Type (unique), in Queensland Museum.

Each side of the metasternum between the middle and hind coxae is elevated and moderately clothed (somewhat as on the female of *M. pectoralis*),

but it differs from the male of that species in being much less densely clothed there, the prothorax and elytra with moderate clothing, and the subsutural interstices scarcely raised posteriorly. *M. cinnamomeus* and *solitus* are somewhat similar in general appearance, but have elytral interstices conspicuously ridged. The elytral scales are mostly whitish, but there are numerous small clusters of dark ones, which give the surface a somewhat spotted appearance. The scar-like spot on each elytron is distinct; similar but less conspicuous spots are to be seen on several other species.

**Melanterius modicus, n. sp.**

♂. Deep black; rostrum, antennae and claw joints obscurely reddish. Under surface and legs moderately clothed with white scales or setae, upper surface almost glabrous.

Head shagreened and with small crowded punctures in front. Eyes separated almost the width of rostrum. Rostrum moderately thin and curved, scarcely longer than prothorax; with crowded punctures, becoming sparser but still dense in front, and leaving a feeble, shining median line. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides feebly diminishing in width to near apex, and then suddenly to apex itself. Elytra elongate-cordate, distinctly wider than prothorax, but outlines subcontinuous; with deep punctures becoming smaller but more sharply defined posteriorly; interstices with crowded punctures about base, becoming smaller and subseriate in arrangement posteriorly, third ridged on apical half, the following ones with ridges lengthening, till on the sides they commence quite close to the base, fourth with a slight scar-like process at the basal fourth. Metasternal episterna each with a single row of punctures. Basal segment of abdomen with a shallow median depression, second slightly longer than third and fourth combined. Femora strongly and acutely dentate, the front ones less strongly than the others. Length, 3.8 mm.

Queensland: Thursday Island (C. T. McNamara); unique.

An elliptic species, in general appearance like small *M. strabonus*, but three interstices on each side of suture not ridged on basal third, and clothing even sparser. The fourth interstice on each elytron has a scar-like spot, less distinct than on *M. cicatricosus*, and from which it differs in many other respects. It is fairly close to *M. tristis*, but is darker, and the interstices are somewhat different. *M. confusus* has eyes closer together and more acute elytral costae. It is larger and darker than *M. interstitialis*, and the carination of the interstices is more acute. The flattening of the first two interstices on each side of the suture distinguishes from *M. vulgivagus*. It is more sparsely clothed than *M. maestus*, and the prothorax is more strongly dilated to the base.

**Melanterius hypolissus, n. sp.**

♀. Dull reddish-brown; head, rostrum (except apex) and club blackish. Moderately clothed with depressed white scales or setae, the elytra, in addition, with sloping ones.

Head with crowded, concealed punctures. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, thin, parallel-sided, moderately curved; with dense punctures at base and on sides near base, elsewhere shining and with minute punctures. Antennae thin, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rounded and decreasing in width from base to apex; with crowded, partly concealed punctures. Elytra oblong-cordate, conspicuously wider than prothorax, base feebly bisinuate; with rows of deep, partly concealed punctures, interstices nowhere ridged. Under surface with crowded punctures; each metasternal episternum with a single row in middle.

Two basal segments of abdomen evenly convex, second as long as third and fourth combined. Hind femora feebly dentate, the others edentate, each with a small, highly polished space on under surface, just before the subapical notch. Length, 4 mm.

New South Wales: Sydney, in November (G. E. Bryant); unique.

The upper surface is more densely clothed than on most species of *Melanterius*, but less densely than on *Diethusa*, it is referred to the former genus as the punctures of the episterna are in a single row in the middle, although more numerous at the ends. The polished space on each femur is a distinctive feature. The third tarsal joint is wider than usual.

***Melanterius multimaculatus*, n. sp.**

Reddish, elytra blackish. Moderately clothed with whitish scales or setae, the elytra multimaculate.

Head with small, crowded punctures. Eyes large. Rostrum moderately thin and gently curved, slightly longer than prothorax; with dense punctures becoming smaller towards apex, but leaving a feeble median line on basal half. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently rounded, apex about two-thirds the width of base and narrowly polished; with crowded, partly concealed punctures. Elytra elongate-cordate, distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of long, deep punctures, interstices with crowded, partly concealed ones, third and fifth slightly elevated above the adjacent ones, and feebly ridged except close to base, the lateral ones feebly ridged. Metasternal episterna each with a single row of punctures. Basal segment of abdomen large, evenly convex, second distinctly shorter than third and fourth combined. Front femora feebly, the others moderately dentate. Length, 3 mm.

Western Australia: Toodyay (J. Klem); unique.

An elliptic species, in general appearance like small *M. maculatus*, but elytral clothing shorter and more depressed, the spots sparser and slightly more distinct, shoulders not at all clasping prothorax, and eyes larger and separated about two-thirds the width of rostrum at base. The third and fifth interstices are rather feebly carinated towards, but not quite to the base, but as the first, second and fourth are not, it does not appear desirable to associate the species with those having most of the interstices carinated to base or almost so. From some directions the club appears distinctly paler than the funicle. The elytra have numerous whitish spots, many of which are transversely confluent, but in addition the surface is clothed with minute and darker scales, which cause the derm to appear greyish; the pronotum has a slightly maculate appearance. The type is probably a female.

***Melanterius submaculatus*, n. sp.**

♂. Black, shining, antennae and parts of tarsi reddish. Elytra with stramineous scales, mostly condensed into numerous feeble spots; legs moderately clothed with whitish setae, elsewhere sparsely clothed.

Head with small, crowded punctures, the base shagreened. Eyes comparatively small and widely separated. Rostrum thin and moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax; with crowded punctures and a feeble median ridge on basal half, elsewhere with smaller, naked punctures. Antennae inserted one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax rather small, moderately transverse, apex about half the width of base; with crowded punctures, in places feebly confluent. Elytra elongate-cordate, shoulders rounded off but slightly clasping prothorax; with rows of large, deep punctures, all interstices beyond the first acutely ridged almost to base. Metasternum depressed along middle, episterna each with a single row of punctures. Basal segment



of abdomen depressed along middle; base with rather coarse, crowded punctures, becoming smaller but quite as sharply defined elsewhere, second about as long as third and fourth combined, each of the latter with a single row of small punctures. All femora acutely dentate. Length, 3.3—3.6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, more curved, with coarse punctures only near base, antennae inserted but slightly in advance of its middle and abdomen evenly convex.

Queensland: Stradbroke Island (H. J. Carter).

An elliptic species allied to *M. maculatus*, and about the same size, but consistently darker, elytral clothing sparser, the spots more loosely compacted, but (owing to the sparseness of the clothing elsewhere) more distinct, and rostrum (both sexes) longer and thinner. The spotting is intermediate between that of *M. maculatus* and *stenocnemis*, the latter species, however, differs in many other respects. On *M. aratus* there is a medio-basal spot on the pronotum. On several specimens there is a very feeble remnant of a median carina on the pronotum. Seen from behind the elytra appear truly cordate, but from directly above the shoulders are seen to be slightly advanced. Two specimens from Brisbane (Dr. A. J. Turner and Mrs. C. Lea) appear to belong to this species, but are slightly larger, the elytral spots less distinct (probably owing to abrasion) and the third and fifth interstices slightly elevated above the adjacent ones on the apical slope.

On this and all the following species the elytral interstices are "more or less carinate or triangularly raised on basal half" as noted in the previously quoted table.

#### **Melanterius tropicus, n. sp.**

Brownish-black, some parts obscurely diluted with red. Sparsely clothed.

Head with small punctures in front, becoming shagreened at base. Eyes comparatively small, separated slightly less than width of rostrum at base. Rostrum rather thin, parallel-sided, moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax; with crowded punctures on basal half, becoming smaller and sparser in front. Antennae comparatively stout, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum; first joint of funicle not much longer than wide, all the others transverse. Prothorax not much wider than long, basal half parallel-sided, then narrowed to apex; with dense and rather small, non-confluent punctures. Elytra elongate-cordate, shoulders rounded off and not clasping prothorax, sides nowhere quite parallel; with rows of long, deep punctures; interstices ridged almost to extreme base, except the sutural one on each elytron, which is feebly ridged posteriorly. Metasternum with crowded punctures, about as large as on prothorax; each episternum with a row of comparatively small ones. Basal segment of abdomen flat in middle, punctures slightly larger than on metasternum, second as long as third and fourth combined, each of the latter with a row of punctures about as large as on second. Front and middle femora moderately, the hind ones more acutely dentate. Length, 3 mm.

Northern Territory: Grootte Eylandt (N. B. Tindale); unique.

The funicle is much as on *M. laticornis*, with which species it agrees in many other respects, but its rostrum is distinctly thinner than on that species, and the prothoracic punctures are much smaller (only about half the size) and smaller than those on the basal segment of abdomen; on *laticornis* they are larger than on that segment; *M. minor* is another closely allied species, but is smaller and narrower, subopaque, and the ridge on the second interstice on each elytron is shorter and less distinct. Each puncture on the legs and under surface contains a small white seta, on the elytra they are much smaller, appearing as two rows of minute specks on each interstice, but at first the upper surface appears to be glabrous. The type is probably a female.

**Melanterius setipennis**, n. sp.

Piceous-brown, antennae and tarsi paler. Sparsely clothed with stramineous setae, on the elytra moderately long, and forming a single loose row on each interstice.

Head with crowded punctures. Eyes not very widely separated, both above and below. Rostrum gently curved, no longer than prothorax; with rows of punctures separated by ridges on basal two-thirds, thence with punctures only. Antennae inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax strongly convex, sides strongly rounded, apex less than half the width of base; with crowded punctures, in places slightly confluent. Elytra comparatively short; oblong-cordate, decidedly wider than prothorax, the basal angles of which are not clasped by the shoulders; with rows of long, deep punctures; second interstice feebly ridged at about basal third, and rather acutely about summit of apical slope, the following ones acutely ridged almost to base. Metasternal episterna each with a single row of punctures. Two basal segments of abdomen strongly convex in middle, the second slightly longer than third and fourth combined. Femora acutely dentate. Length, 3 mm.

Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd); unique.

A small and rather wide species, with unusual elytral clothing, and eyes rather closer together on under surface than usual, although not as close as on *Neomclanterius*. The mesosternal receptacle is depressed in the middle, with the sides upturned. The type appears to be a female, judging by the abdomen.

**Melanterius latipennis**, n. sp.

Black, parts of antennae and of tarsi obscurely reddish. Under surface and legs sparsely clothed, upper surface practically glabrous.

Head with crowded punctures, and a feeble interocular impression. Eyes separated almost the width of base of rostrum. Rostrum moderately thin and parallel-sided, gently curved, no longer than prothorax; with crowded punctures. Antennae inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, five apical joints of funicle transverse. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides decreasing in width from base to near apex, and then rapidly to apex itself; with crowded punctures. Elytra wide, subcordate, sides nowhere parallel; with long, deep punctures; second interstice with ridge commencing feebly near base, but acute posteriorly, the following ones with the acute portion of the ridge commencing nearer the base. Under surface with crowded punctures, but in a single row on each metasternal episternum, and on each of the third and fourth segments of abdomen (but crowded on sides); first segment flattened in middle, second slightly longer than third and fourth combined. Femora stout, comparatively slightly dentate. Length, 4 mm.

Western Australia: Geraldton (J. Clark); unique.

A rather wide species, with elytral outlines subcontinuous with those of prothorax. Not quite as wide as *M. compactus*, carination of elytral interstices pronounced in parts, a small interocular impression, eyes more distant from each other, and front tibiae different at apex; but the rostrum and antennae are much as on the female of that species. It is fairly close to *M. adipatus* and *corosus*, but the elytra are more conspicuously carinate on the apical slope. *M. servulus* is of about the same length and colour, but is of normal width. The subapical tooth of the front tibiae is very close to the apical hook, so that from some directions the tip appears finely bidentate, from other directions, however, it is invisible. From some directions the rostrum appears to be multilineate behind the antennae, this being due to confluence of the punctures, but from others the lined appearance is much

less distinct; on the pronotum there appear to be many short oblique lines, owing to the partial confluence of two or three punctures. The head and prothorax are conjointly subconical. The sex of the type is doubtful.

**Melanterius labeculosus, n. sp.**

♀. Black, rostrum and legs obscurely diluted with red, antennae paler. Rather densely clothed with white scales and setae, mixed with dark ones on the upper surface, where they have a speckled appearance. Eyes separated the width of base of rostrum. Rostrum thin, slightly longer than prothorax, evenly curved; with minute punctures almost throughout. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently rounded and decreasing in width from base to apex; with crowded, normally concealed punctures. Elytra subcordate, not much wider than prothorax, sides nowhere parallel, base gently trisinate; with rows of large, partly concealed punctures; interstices densely punctate about base, the third, fifth and seventh becoming feebly ridged from about the middle, some of the following ones more acutely ridged, the ridges beginning nearer the base. Metasternal episterna each with a double row of punctures at the ends, single in the middle. Two basal segments of abdomen strongly convex, the second slightly shorter than third and fourth combined. Femora stout, strongly and acutely dentate, tibiae rather thin. Length, 4.5 mm.

New South Wales: Dubbo (J. Armstrong); unique.

A strongly dentate species. Regarding the elytral interstices as not triangularly elevated on the basal half, this species, in the 1899 table of the genus, could be associated with *M. floridus*, which is a slightly larger species, with sides of prothorax more strongly rounded and much of the clothing golden. But regarding them as carinated on the basal half, it could be associated with *M. maculatus*, which is a considerably narrower species. In appearance it is close to *M. cinnamomeus*, but the rostrum is thinner than on the female of that species, the basal segment of abdomen is more convex, and the scales or setae of the upper surface are longer. There are some small dark scales on the upper surface, but they so closely resemble the derm as to be practically invisible under a lens; the elytra appear to be speckled rather than multi-maculate.

**Melanterius caledonicus, n. sp.**

♂. Blackish or dark brown, some parts obscurely diluted with red. Rather sparsely clothed with whitish setae on the elytra, forming two irregular rows on each interstice.

Head with small, crowded punctures, the base shagreened. Eyes lateral and widely separated. Rostrum moderately curved, the length of prothorax, sides feebly incurved between antennae and base; with crowded punctures, leaving a feeble median ridge behind antennae, smaller (but still crowded) and without a median ridge in front. Antennae inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax not much wider at base than median length, sides slightly rounded and almost evenly decreasing in width from base to apex; with crowded punctures. Elytra rather long, outlines subcontinuous with those of prothorax and nowhere parallel-sided; with rows of long, deep punctures; interstices with crowded punctures about base, second feebly ridged towards base, but acutely posteriorly, the following ones with acute portion commencing nearer the base. Metasternum with crowded punctures, but in a single row on each episternum. Abdomen with less crowded punctures than on metasternum, and very small and in a single row on third and fourth segments, basal segment widely and shallowly concave. Femora acutely dentate. Length, 4.5—5.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer, less curved, thinner and with smaller punctures, antennae inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, basal segment of abdomen evenly convex, and in the front tibiae.

New Caledonia: Noumea (A. M. Lea).

An elliptic species, close to *M. acaciae*, from Australia, but average size slightly larger, femoral dentition slightly smaller, and rostrum less acutely carinated. The prothorax, scutellum, suture, and parts of sterna are darker than the other parts, but on the nine specimens taken are never deep black, the antennae are not much paler than the legs. The elytral setae are not very long but are somewhat curved, and cause the surface to appear somewhat greyish. The head and prothorax are conjointly subconical. On the male the hook at the apex of each front tibia appears as a continuation of the tibia itself; on the female the hook begins at the upper edge of the apex, with a distinct notch between it and the lower apex.

MELANTERIUS VINOSUS, Pasc.

A specimen from Kingoonya (South Australia) probably belongs to this species, but differs from normal ones in being smaller (5 mm.) and with sparser and more conspicuous spots on the elytra.

MELANTERIUS CORDIPENNIS, Lea.

A specimen, from Cairns, is possibly a female of this species; it differs from the type in being deep black (parts of the appendages excepted), with the eyes scarcely as close together, and slightly wider near the shoulders. The type was probably immature, but several species vary in colour, even when mature.

MELANTERIUS LATICORNIS, Lea.

This species occurs in South Australia (Murray River, Corney Point, Mercunda) and Queensland (Bowen) as well as in New South Wales and Tasmania. Specimens have a curious oily appearance even when fresh. The types are black, but many South Australian specimens are of a more or less dingy reddish-brown. The sexes scarcely differ in the rostrum and antennae, but the basal segment of the abdomen of the female is evenly convex, instead of depressed in the middle as on the male.

MELANTERIUS FASCICULATUS, Lea.

Several additional specimens of this species have been obtained at Townsville and Cairns. The female differs from the male in having the yellow fascicles of the trochanters reduced to two or three setae, the abdomen more convex, its apex without two special setae, the rostrum longer, thinner, noncarinate, with smaller punctures, and antennae inserted at a greater distance from the apex.

MELANTERIUS MACULATUS, Lea.

A specimen from Owiendana (Flinders Ranges) appears to represent a variety of this species; it differs from the type in being mostly red, with the elytra deep black, and the spots of pale clothing more conspicuous than usual.

MELANTERIUS LEGITIMUS, Lea.

Three specimens from New South Wales (Meadow Flat), and Tasmania (Mount Wellington and Launceston), probably belong to this species, but differ from the type in being larger (4.5—5.0 mm.); as, however, the ridges on the basal half of the elytra are lateral, the punctures in the striae large, and the femora bidentate, presumably they can only be regarded as varietal.

## MELANTERIUS APICALIS, Lea.

No species has been described under this name, but it was used in error<sup>(2)</sup> for *M. bidentatus*, Lea.

**Diethusa inconstans**, n. sp.

♂. Reddish, club slightly darker. Densely clothed with variegated scales, becoming whitish on under parts.

Rostrum rather thin, slightly dilated towards base, moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax, basal fourth squamose, elsewhere with naked and rather small, but sharply defined punctures. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax small, sides gently rounded but decreasing in width from base to apex. Elytra robust, much wider than prothorax, base strongly trisinate; with rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing; interstices nowhere ridged. Mesosternal receptacle concave, the front angles conspicuously upturned. Basal segment of abdomen widely flattened in middle, second slightly shorter than fifth, and still shorter than third and fourth combined. Hind femora strongly, middle slightly dentate, the front ones edentate. Length, 3.8—4.2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer and thinner, less of the base clothed, the shining part with smaller punctures, antennae inserted one-third from base of rostrum, and basal segment of abdomen strongly convex in middle.

Western Australia: Cue and Ankertell (H. W. Brown).

In general appearance close to *D. parvicollis*, but slightly larger and front femora edentate. *D. picta*, to which it is also close, has all the femora edentate; *D. pallidicollis* has acutely dentate front femora. *D. inaequalis* and *silacea* have the rostrum very different. The scales on the upper surface are mostly of a rusty-brown, in some lights frequently with a brilliant golden gloss, and they are varied with white and sooty spots or irregular fasciae, scarcely alike on any two specimens. On the pronotum there are usually three snowy basal spots, of which the median one is narrow and sometimes appears as an almost continuous median vitta, the lateral spots are usually large and irregular, but only partly visible from above. On the elytra there is usually a very irregular median white fascia, or series of white spots, bounded in front and behind by still more irregular black fasciae, or series of spots, but both the black and white scales are often irregular, although to the naked eye their fasciate arrangement is often fairly distinct. On an occasional specimen white scales are almost absent from the upper surface and still more rarely the black spots are absent. The derm is densely and rather finely punctate, but the punctures are normally concealed by the clothing.

On this and all the following species, except *D. heterodoxa*, the metasternal episterna have crowded squamiferous punctures throughout, this character being almost the sole one by which the species of *Diethusa* may be distinguished with certainty from the more densely clothed ones of *Melanterius*. In general the surface is densely covered with concealed punctures, but, except those of the rostrum, they can seldom be usefully employed. There are always sexual differences in the apex of the front tibiae, and they have always been examined, but the differences are often so slight, that I have usually not described them.

**Diethusa potens**, n. sp.

♂. Reddish. Densely clothed with stramineous and rusty-brown or reddish scales, the latter often with a golden gloss.

(2) Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., 1913, p. 189.

Rostrum rather thin and curved, slightly longer than prothorax, basal half squamose and with a feeble median ridge, slightly narrowed from antennae to apex, and glabrous; with rather dense and small, but sharply defined punctures. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax small and rather strongly convex, sides rounded and decreasing in width from base to apex. Elytra with outlines and punctures as described on the preceding species. Basal segment of abdomen with a wide and shallow median depression, continued on to metasternum; second segment not half the length of first, and about as long as third and fourth combined, fifth with a wide depression bounded by scaly ridges. Femora stout, strongly and acutely dentate. Length, 5-6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, less of the base squamose, the glabrous portion with sparser and smaller punctures, antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, and abdomen larger and more convex, with the basal segment flat in middle.

Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown).

A comparatively large, multimaculate species. Its size alone is sufficient to distinguish it from all previously described species except *D. amplicornis*, which is narrower, with the second segment of abdomen scarcely larger than the third or fourth. It is somewhat like *D. pretiosa* on a greatly enlarged scale. On the prothorax the paler scales form a median vitta and a transverse subapical fascia, with some spots at the base; on the elytra they form numerous small spots, in almost regular rows, mostly between the large seriate punctures, from eighty to one hundred on each elytron, but some of the lateral and subapical ones may be conjoined; on the under surface, of body and of legs, the scales are almost entirely stramineous or whitish, but they are darker on the side pieces of the mesosternum. Most of the punctures are normally concealed by the clothing. The depression on the apical segment of abdomen scarcely differs sexually.

#### *Diethusa subsulfurea*, n. sp.

♂. Reddish. Densely clothed with sulphur-coloured and stramineous scales, becoming white on under parts.

Rostrum moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax, parallel-sided; with fine ridges and concealed punctures to antennae, narrowed in front, with naked punctures and a few lateral bristles. Antennae inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax and elytra with outlines and punctures as in preceding species, but the third, fifth, and seventh interstices slightly ridged beyond the middle, but not to apex. Basal segment of abdomen strongly convex, but sloping downwards to middle of base, second in middle about two-thirds the length of first, and the length of fifth, the latter with a large apical depression. Femora stout, front ones feebly, middle moderately, hind ones strongly dentate. Length, 3.5-4.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, less of the base clothed, apex with smaller punctures, antennae inserted nearer the base of rostrum, femora less strongly dentate, and abdomen more evenly convex.

Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown).

With the general appearance of *D. sulfurea*, but rostrum decidedly longer and femora dentate. The general outlines are much as on *D. parvicollis*, but the clothing and rostrum are very different. The clothing is somewhat like that of *D. porphyrea*, but most of the elytral interstices are noncarinate. The spotting of the elytra is less conspicuous than on *D. majorina*, and the rostrum, sex for sex, is very different. The clothing of the upper surface is of two shades, but at first glance appears to be entirely yellowish; the stramineous scales form markings on the prothorax as on the preceding species, and spots as on its elytra, but they are fewer in number and less sharply defined. The mesosternal receptacle is flat and slightly emarginate in front, but the front angles are not upturned.

**Diethusa filirostris**, n. sp.

♀. Reddish. Rather densely clothed with stramineous scales, becoming white on under parts.

Rostrum thin, slightly longer than prothorax and distinctly curved; with concealed punctures only close to base, elsewhere shining and with minute ones. Antennae thin, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, first joint of funicle almost as long as three following combined. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides slightly narrowed from base to beyond the middle, and then strongly to apex, which is about half the width of base; with crowded, partly concealed punctures. Elytra oblong-cordate, base much wider than prothorax, and scarcely trisinate, although the sutural notch is distinct; with rows of large, partly concealed punctures; third to fifth interstices feebly ridged beyond the middle, the following ones with more distinct ridges, and continued almost to base. Abdomen evenly convex, second segment about two-thirds the length of first, and slightly shorter than third and fourth combined. Femora rather stout, strongly and acutely dentate. Length, 4.0-4.5 mm.

Western Australia: Cue and Ankertell (H. W. Brown).

Close to *D. majorina*, but shoulders more rounded off, and not so much wider than prothorax, scutellum with conspicuous white clothing, and rostrum slightly shorter, thinner, and more curved. *D. amplipennis* has wider elytra, longer rostrum, and more strongly dentate femora. The elytra have a slightly spotted appearance, but their scales are uniformly coloured. The clothing is somewhat as on *D. inaequalis*, but that is a much wider species, with very different rostrum. At first glance it appears close to *Melanterius hypolisus*, but the metasternal episterna have the dense squamose punctures of *Diethusa*. From some directions there is seen to be a narrow, deep notch between the apex of the front tibiae and the apical hook, a character apparently almost confined to females of several species of the genus, and especially noticeable on *D. insignita*.

**Diethusa setirostris**, n. sp.

Reddish. Rather densely clothed with stramineous scales, variegated with white and sooty-brown on upper surface, white on under parts.

Rostrum thin, moderately curved, distinctly longer than prothorax, squamose only near base, elsewhere shining and with small punctures, and a few long sub-apical setae or bristles on sides. Antennae long and thin, inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, apex about half the width of base; punctures normally concealed. Elytra comparatively long, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, much wider than prothorax, base gently trisinate; with rows of fairly large punctures, appearing smaller through clothing; interstices without ridges, except the ninth for about half its length. Abdomen with basal segment almost as long as second and third combined, with a wide, shallow, median depression, second as long as fifth (which has a deep apical depression) and shorter than third and fourth combined. Femora stout, strongly and acutely dentate; front tibiae with two apical hooks, one on the upper, the other on the lower surface. Length, 6 mm.

Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown); unique.

An unusually large species; *D. amplicornis* is the next largest described one, but has very different antennae and legs. The armature of the front tibiae seems to be of a feminine nature, but this is apparently negated by the basal segment of abdomen and lateral bristles of rostrum. It is about the size and with the body parts much as on *Melanterius incisipes* (also from Cue); but the metasternal episterna have the dense squamose punctures of *Diethusa*. The scales on the upper surface are mostly stramineous; on the pronotum there are some white scales on the sides, and a large medioapical dark patch; on the elytra there

are numerous irregularly distributed dark spots, and some smaller and less conspicuous white ones.

***Diethusa nigrirostris*, n. sp.**

♂. Black and dull red; antennae, club excepted, paler. With rather dense, white clothing.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, thin and moderately curved; clothed only quite close to base, elsewhere shining and with sparse and minute punctures. Antennae thin, inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax almost as long as the basal width, which is about twice that of apex; with crowded, partly concealed punctures. Elytra rather long, much wider than prothorax, sides feebly diminishing in width to beyond the middle; with rows of large, partly concealed punctures; interstices nowhere ridged. Two basal segments of abdomen large and evenly convex, second distinctly longer than third and fourth combined. Femora stout, neither grooved nor dentate. Length, 7 mm.

Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown).

A large species, which at one time I had mixed with the preceding one, but in addition to the differences in the colour and clothing (and other characters which are possibly sexual), the prothorax is distinctly longer (its base is scarcely if at all wider than the median length), the elytral interstices are nowhere ridged, the femora are edentate, and the front tibiae are very different at apex. On this species, on each front tibia, there is a subapical tooth, and an apical hook, both commencing on the lower surface; on the preceding species, there are two apical hooks, of which the lower one is a continuation of the tibia itself, and the upper one is separated from the tibia by a narrow triangular notch. On the type, the head between eyes, rostrum, prothorax, and parts of sternum and of legs are black, on a second specimen the prothorax is of a dull red; on each of them the rostrum is of a polished black.

***Diethusa ferruginea*, n. sp.**

♂. Reddish, parts of sternum black, scutellum blackish. Densely clothed with rusty-red and stramineous scales.

Rostrum rather thin, evenly curved and slightly longer than prothorax, basal half with squamose, crowded punctures and feeble ridges, elsewhere with dense, naked punctures; parallel-sided to between antennae, which are inserted at apical third, thence slightly narrowed to apex, and with a few lateral bristles. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides subparallel to beyond the middle, and then rapidly narrowed to apex. Elytra short, nowhere quite parallel-sided, base trisinate and much wider than prothorax; with rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing; interstices nowhere ridged. Basal segment of abdomen with a wide shallow depression, continued on to metasternum, second, along middle only, almost as long as third and fourth combined. Femora stout, the front ones moderately, the others strongly and acutely dentate. Length, 3.5-4.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner and more narrowed in front, less of the base clothed, naked punctures smaller and less crowded, antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, and basal segment of abdomen strongly convex.

Western Australia: Three Springs (W. du Boulay), Kojarena (H. J. Carter).

A compact species, structurally close to *D. inconstans*, *potens*, etc., and with dense punctures similarly concealed by clothing. It is fairly close to *D. pallidicollis*, but with darker prothoracic clothing, the rostrum of the male, except for the apical bristles, is much the same, but that of the female has the apical, glabrous, subulate portion much shorter. On the female of *D. inaequalis* the subulate portion of the rostrum is also much longer and thinner, but on some specimens the clothing is much alike. On the type male the stramineous scales



form a median line on the prothorax, and fairly large, irregular areas on the sides and apex, on the elytra they are confined to the shoulders, but on the apical slope the rusty scales are diluted almost to stramineous, most of the scales on the under surface and legs have a reddish tinge, but on parts of the sterna they are almost white. On some other specimens most of the scales are of a darker red, but on all of them the pale median line on the pronotum is distinct; on one male the elytra have numerous small stramineous spots; on a female the elytral spots are less defined, and more or less transversely confluent.

***Diethusa hypoleuca*, n. sp.**

♂. Reddish, parts of under surface blackish. Densely clothed with pale rusty-red and white scales.

Rostrum rather thin, moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax, basal third with crowded, concealed punctures, elsewhere with rather dense but naked ones. Antennae inserted in middle of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides slightly rounded and decreasing in width from base to apex. Elytra not very long, base gently trisinate and much wider than prothorax; with comparatively small punctures, in narrow striae, appearing still narrower through clothing; interstices nowhere ridged, or even separately convex. Basal segment of abdomen flat in middle, second as long as third and fourth combined. Femora moderately stout and edentate. Length, 3.0-3.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, straight, except for a short basal curvature, only extreme base clothed, elsewhere more polished and with smaller and much sparser punctures, antennae inserted at basal fourth, and abdomen evenly convex.

Western Australia: Cue (II. W. Brown).

A rather small species, with edentate femora, clothing of upper surface of only two colours, and antennae inserted unusually close to base of rostrum in female. *D. inermis* is a slightly smaller, multimaculate species. Most of the scales on the prothorax are white, there is a fairly large median patch, on which they are of a rather pale rusty colour, and they are still paler on the head, scarcely more than stramineous; on each elytron there is a large patch, not quite touching the base, suture or side, and fading posteriorly; the clothing on the under parts is entirely white.

***Diethusa subglobosa*, n. sp.**

♀. Reddish. Densely clothed with sooty scales, interspersed with small pale spots; under surface with sooty-brown scales mixed with whitish ones, but the latter dense on middle of metasternum and adjacent parts.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, rather thin, moderately curved on basal half, straight in front; basal third with concealed punctures, and a feeble median ridge, elsewhere with small naked punctures. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from base of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently rounded and decreasing in width from base to apex. Elytra briefly subcordate, base strongly trisinate, and much wider than prothorax; with rows of almost concealed punctures; interstices nowhere ridged. Basal segment of abdomen strongly and evenly convex, second almost as long as third and fourth combined. Front femora feebly, the others strongly and acutely dentate. Length, 3 mm.

South Australia: Lucindale (F. Secker); unique.

A dark, subglobose species, allied to *D. funerea*, but smaller, elytra multimaculate, rostrum different and femora more strongly dentate. There are some obscurely defined spots on the sides of the prothorax, and a few rusty scales about the middle, on the elytra the spots are small, numerous, and mostly stramineous or whitish; they are most numerous on the apical slope, but the two largest, although still small ones, are close to the scutellum.

**Diethusa bimaculiceps**, n. sp.

Blackish; elytra, tip of rostrum, antennae, and legs more or less reddish. Densely clothed with whitish scales, variegated with darker ones on upper surface; the head with two small dark spots.

Rostrum moderately curved, the length of prothorax, sides feebly decreasing in width from base to apex, basal half with crowded, partly concealed punctures and feeble ridges, elsewhere with fairly dense and small naked punctures. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rounded and decreasing in width to apex, which is about two-thirds the width of base. Elytra short, sides rounded, base strongly trisinate, and much wider than prothorax; with rows of distant punctures, in narrow striae; interstices nowhere ridged. Basal segment of abdomen strongly convex, but slightly flattened in middle, second slightly longer than third and fourth combined. Front and middle femora slightly, the hind ones more strongly dentate. Length, 4 mm.

South Australia: North Meklenburg, on *Eucalyptus leucoxydon*, in October (J. G. O. Tepper), Tumbly (Blackburn's collection).

In size and general appearance near *D. mollis*, but middle femora slightly and front pair scarcely dentate, instead of acutely dentate; the clothing, also, is not quite the same. Structurally it is near *D. funerea*, but the clothing is very different. *D. majorina* and *blackburni* are narrower species, with femora strongly dentate. On the type there is a rather large, irregular, dark spot on the prothorax, on its elytra there are some irregular, transverse, dark spots, and some of the paler scales are slightly stained with brown; on the second specimen the transverse spots are larger and more numerous, and appear almost like five interrupted fasciae. The two specimens examined are probably females.

**Diethusa cognata**, n. sp.

♂. Blackish; elytra, rostrum, antennae, and legs reddish. Densely clothed with white scales, variegated on upper surface.

Rostrum moderately curved, the length of prothorax; on basal third with concealed punctures and a feeble median ridge, elsewhere with minute naked punctures; parallel-sided to antennae (which are inserted at apical two-fifths) and slightly narrowed in front of them. Basal segment of abdomen widely flattened in middle, second slightly longer than third and fourth combined. Front femora moderately, the others more strongly and acutely dentate. Length, 3.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer and thinner, less of the base clothed, antennae inserted slightly nearer its base than apex, and basal segment of abdomen strongly convex in middle.

South Australia: Murray Bridge and Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

A dingy species, in general appearance fairly close to the preceding one, but with all femora acutely dentate; the elytra are slightly longer and more parallel-sided, but otherwise their outlines and punctures, and those of the prothorax, are much the same. The clothing in some respects is like that of faded *D. majorina*, but the femora are much less strongly dentate, and the rostrum in front of the antennae is different. *D. mollis* has stronger dentition, a larger prothorax, and even less variegated clothing. *D. blackburni* is a larger species, with paler under surface and abdomen of male distinctive. On the type the scales on the prothorax and elytra are mostly white, with small ill-defined spots, appearing as rusty stains; on the Port Lincoln specimen the scales on the upper surface are mostly somewhat rusty (in some lights with a golden gloss), with whitish markings, on the elytra appearing like thin irregular fasciae.

**Diethusa pallida**, n. sp.

♂. Pale reddish. Densely clothed with stramineous scales, becoming white on under parts, elytra with inconspicuous white spots.

Rostrum thin, parallel-sided to near apex, gently curved, slightly longer than prothorax; basal three-fifths with crowded, concealed punctures, and a feeble median ridge, elsewhere shining and with small punctures. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax distinctly transverse, sides subparallel to near apex, which is about two-thirds the width of base, the latter straight. Elytra rather long, almost parallel-sided to beyond the middle, base slightly and evenly arched, and not suddenly wider than prothorax; with rows of punctures, each containing and partly concealed by a scale; interspaces nowhere ridged. Basal segment of abdomen slightly concave in middle; second in middle almost as long as first, and almost as long as third and fourth combined. Legs rather short and stout, femora edentate. Length, 3 mm.

♀. Differs in being slightly more robust, rostrum longer, thinner, more narrowed in front, less of the base clothed, the punctures in front sparser and smaller, antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, abdomen larger and basal segments evenly convex.

South Australia: Barton and Tarcoola (A. M. Lea).

A pale species, with elytra suggestive of *Emplexis* and *Storeus*, but with normal claws; the pectoral canal is rather deep and with well defined walls in front, but is narrowed between the front coxae, which almost touch at the base. The base of the elytra not at all trisinate, is an unusual feature in the genus. The punctures on most parts of the body are evidently as crowded as on most species of the genus, and similarly concealed by their contained scales. There are from eight to ten small white spots, in three transverse series on each elytron, and a few isolated ones, but they are inconspicuous, and due almost as much to the scales there being slightly denser than elsewhere, as to their paler shade.

**Diethusa nigrosuturalis**, n. sp.

♂. Black, elytra (except suture), rostrum (except base), antennae and legs reddish. Densely clothed with white scales, the prothorax with a large, dark, mediobasal spot.

Rostrum very little longer than prothorax, parallel-sided, slightly curved; with crowded, concealed punctures on basal half, elsewhere naked and small, but sharply defined. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax small, about once and one-half as wide as the median length. Elytra briefly subcordate, base gently trisinate and much wider than prothorax; with rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing; interspaces distinctly costate almost throughout. Basal segment of abdomen widely and shallowly depressed in middle, second about as long as third and fourth combined. Femora stout, strongly and acutely dentate. Length, 3.5 mm.

South Australia (E. L. Savage); unique.

The elytral interstices costate, except close to the base, readily distinguish this from most species of the genus; on *D. porphyrea* the fourth interstice on each elytron is suddenly terminated, much as on *D. concinna* and *basipennis*, but on the present species the fourth interstice is normal, and the elytra in fact are rather feebly trisinate at base, instead of strongly so; on *D. aestuans* the clothing and rostrum are very different; *D. consanguinea* is a smaller species, with different clothing, and *D. nigrovaria* is a much smaller, and otherwise very different species. The eyes are closer together than is usual in the genus. The large dark spot on the prothorax is very conspicuous, but is

due mostly to the scales on it (which are hardly darker than stramineous) being much sparser than on the adjacent parts.

***Diethusa subaurifera*, n. sp.**

♂. Dull reddish, parts of under surface black. Densely clothed with rusty-red and white or whitish scales.

Rostrum comparatively short and wide, feebly curved, no longer than prothorax; with dense punctures throughout, but concealed on basal third; with a median ridge extending to one-third from apex, where the antennae are inserted. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of base. Elytra oblong-subcordate, sides parallel to about the middle, base trisinate and much wider than prothorax; with rows of partly concealed punctures, in narrow striae; interstices nowhere carinated, but the third and fifth slightly elevated above the others, except about base and apex. Basal segment of abdomen widely and shallowly depressed in middle, second slightly longer than third and fourth combined. Femora stout, front ones edentate, the others strongly and acutely dentate. Length, 3.8-4.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen larger, with the basal segment evenly convex.

Victoria: Stawell, in October (H. W. Davey).

Of the size and general appearance of *D. majorina* and *amplipennis*, but rostrum of both sexes decidedly shorter, and front femora edentate. On those species the front femora are strongly and acutely dentate; on the present species, although there is an obtuse swelling at the position of a tooth, the tooth itself is absent. *D. apicalis*, with a somewhat similar appearance, has very different front tibiae and hind femora. Some varieties of *D. squamivaria* and *pretiosa* have similarly coloured scales, but on those species the front femora also are acutely dentate. The elytral interstices are in places slightly undulated, but they could not fairly be regarded as even subtuberculate. The rusty scales, in some lights, have a golden gloss; they are uniform on the head, and cover most of the prothorax and elytra; on the latter the white scales are condensed to form numerous small spots, many of which are transversely confluent; on parts of the under surface and legs the scales are stramineous. The rostrum of the female is slightly longer and thinner than on the male, but the differences are very slight; the sexual differences of the abdomen, however, are sufficiently distinctive.

***Diethusa falcata*, n. sp.**

♂. Reddish. Densely clothed with variegated scales.

Rostrum gently curved, about the length of prothorax; basal half with crowded punctures (concealed near base) and fine ridges, elsewhere with crowded punctures. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of base. Elytra briefly oblong-subcordate, base strongly trisinate, and much wider than prothorax; with rows of large, partly concealed punctures; interstices nowhere ridged. Basal segment of abdomen widely and shallowly depressed in middle, second as long as third and fourth combined. Femora stout, front ones feebly, the others moderately dentate; front tibiae rather thin, rather strongly arched or falcate, apical hook acute and comparatively long. Length, 3.0-3.2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, with sparser and smaller punctures, base not squamose, antennae inserted slightly nearer its base than apex, elytra with fourth interstice abruptly ended at base before

the third, so that the base appears deeply notched on each side, abdomen larger, the basal segments evenly convex, and front tibiae stouter, only feebly curved, and apical hook much smaller.

Victoria: Ringwood, in October (C. Oke).

In appearance somewhat like large specimens of *D. tuberculata* (which also has front tibiae falcate), but the abdomen of the male not tuberculate. On this species the sudden pinching out of the fourth interstice at the base is confined to the female; on *D. basipennis* and *congrua* it occurs on both sexes (the male of the latter species also has falcate front tibiae); on the male of *D. porphyrea* (the only sex before me) and on the type of *D. albomaculata* (a female). On one specimen the metasternum is blackish. The pale scales on the upper surface vary from whitish to rusty-brown, and cover about half of the surface, the others being sooty; the latter form a large patch on the pronotum, fairly wide at its apex and triangularly pointed to its base; on the elytra they form a zone, usually without a mixture of other scales, for about the basal fourth or fifth, and are irregularly distributed elsewhere (on two specimens forming irregular fasciae about the summit of the apical slope), on the under surface and legs the scales are mostly whitish.

#### *Diethusa insuavis*, n. sp.

♂. Dark reddish, scutellum and parts of sterna darker. Densely clothed with variegated scales on upper surface, whitish on under parts.

Rostrum thin, slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved; with crowded punctures in front of antennae (which are inserted two-fifths from apex), seriate and with fine ridges behind them, and squamose about base. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently rounded and rapidly diminishing in width to apex. Elytra subcordate, sides parallel for a short distance only, base distinctly trisinuate and scarcely one-fifth wider than base of prothorax; with deep punctures in narrow striae, partly concealed by clothing; interstices nowhere ridged. Basal segment of abdomen gently depressed in middle, second slightly shorter than third and fourth combined. Front femora feebly, middle moderately, hind ones more strongly and acutely dentate. Length, 3.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, with sparser and smaller punctures, median ridge shorter, squamose only close to base, antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex, prothorax less transverse and less rapidly diminishing in width to apex, two basal segments of abdomen larger and evenly convex, the second slightly longer than third and fourth combined, and front tibiae slightly shorter and stouter, with the apical hook distinctly smaller.

Victoria: Eltham, in September (C. Oke).

A dingy species, smaller than *D. mollis* and larger than *D. famelica*, but with the darker scales somewhat similar. Structurally and in size it is fairly close to *D. trifasciata*, but the clothing is very different. On the upper surface the scales vary from a rather dirty white, through rusty-brown to almost sooty; on the pronotum of the type there are four small, and almost sooty, well defined spots; on the female the spots are more diffused and rusty-brown; on the elytra of both the majority of the scales are sooty-brown or rusty-brown, with the whitish ones condensed to form numerous small spots, many of which are transversely conjoined to appear as thin, asymmetrical fasciae. Seen from behind the elytra appear truly cordate, but from directly above the trisinuation of the base is conspicuous.

**Diethusa minuscula**, n. sp.

♀. Reddish. Moderately clothed with white or whitish scales.

Rostrum thin, moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax; with fine punctures in front, becoming lineate in arrangement behind antennae, and concealed near base. Antennae inserted distinctly nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax with base scarcely one-fourth more than the median length, and about twice the width of apex. Elytra rather short, sides subparallel to about middle, base strongly trisinate and distinctly but not suddenly wider than prothorax; with rows of fairly large punctures, in even striae; interstices nowhere ridged. Two basal segments of abdomen strongly convex, second slightly longer than third and fourth combined. Front femora feebly, the others rather strongly and acutely dentate. Length, 2.5-3.0 mm.

Victoria: Sea Lake, in December (J. C. Goudie, No. 849).

A minute species, about the size of *D. tantilla*, but clothing of only two colours, and those not sharply defined. *D. famelica* is darker, with denser and more ashen scales, and the rostrum of its female thinner. *D. tenuirostris* has very different clothing and rostrum. *D. nigrovaria* and small specimens of *D. subfasciata* also differ considerably in colour and clothing, and the former has some of the elytral interstices ridged. On two specimens the metasternum is almost black, on two others it is scarcely darker than the adjacent parts. Some of the scales on the upper surface are more or less rusty, they do not appear to form a distinct pattern, but this may be due to partial abrasion. From most directions the front femora appear edentate.

**Diethusa heterodoxa**, n. sp.

♀. Reddish, scutellum and under surface blackish. Densely clothed with variegated scales on upper surface, becoming almost uniformly white on under parts.

Rostrum rather thin; parallel-sided, moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax; with subseriate, partly concealed punctures on basal third, small and naked elsewhere. Antennae thin, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides feebly diminishing in width to near apex, and then rapidly to apex itself. Elytra short, subcordate, sides nowhere parallel, base distinctly trisinate and much wider than prothorax; with rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing, interstices nowhere distinctly ridged, but the third, fifth, and seventh in places feebly elevated above the others. Abdomen moderately convex, second segment as long as third and fourth combined. All femora strongly and acutely dentate. Length, 3.5 mm.

New South Wales: Barellan, from stomach of a wood swallow, *Artamus personatus* (Prof. J. B. Cleland); unique.

The parallel-sided rostrum associates this species with *D. subfasciata* in my table of the genus,<sup>(3)</sup> but that is a smaller and otherwise very different species. In general appearance it is fairly close to *D. majorina*, but the antennae are inserted nearer apex of rostrum than on both sexes of that species, and the pronotum has three white basal spots. It also closely resembles *D. albomaculata*, but the situation of the base of the elytra is less pronounced, and the fourth interstice is not suddenly abbreviated. The rostrum is very different from that of *D. pretiosa*, although the clothing closely resembles that of one of its varieties. The scales on the upper surface are stramineous or whitish, and rusty-red. On the head the scales are but little variegated, on the pronotum they are mostly pale rusty-red, with three white spots at the base, there are also some whitish scales on the sides, but invisible from directly above. On the elytra the rusty scales are somewhat darker than on the prothorax, and the paler scales are mostly stramineous, they form numerous small spots (about fifty on each elytron); in

(3) Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1899, p. 252.

places they are subconfluent, but they are not subfasciate in arrangement; to a certain extent they are as on *D. potens*, on which the rostrum, antennae, and front tibiae are very different. The apical hook of the front tibiae commences on the upper surface, and projects but slightly outwards from the oblique apex; but it is certain to be different on the male. The metasternal episterna are densely punctate at the ends, but near the anterior triangle the punctures are reduced to a short irregular row; this might be considered as denoting that the species is a *Melanterius*, but otherwise it is quite a normal *Diethusa*. Although taken from the stomach of a bird the type is in perfect condition.

***Diethusa orthodoxa*, n. sp.**

Reddish. Densely clothed with variegated scales, becoming white on under parts.

Rostrum parallel-sided, gently curved, slightly longer than prothorax; with sublineate punctures near base, elsewhere sparse, small, and naked. Antennae thin, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax and elytra with out-lines and punctures as described in preceding species, except that the odd interstices are still more feebly elevated above the adjoining ones. Metasternal episterna with crowded punctures throughout. Basal segment of abdomen gently depressed towards base, second as long as third and fourth combined. Front femora stout, all strongly and acutely dentate. Length, 3.5-4.0 mm.

New South Wales: Orange (H. J. Carter).

In many respects near the preceding species, but the episterna have crowded punctures throughout. In general appearance it is near some varieties of *D. pretiosa*, but the rostrum is parallel-sided, instead of narrowed from insertion of antennae to apex. It is decidedly close to *D. majorina*, but is slightly more compact, the rostrum slightly shorter, smoother, and less clothed. Structurally and in general it is also close to *D. amplipennis*, but the rostrum is much shorter than on the female of that species, and the clothing is more variegated. *D. subaurifera* differs considerably in the rostrum and femora. The hook of the front tibiae proceeds from half-way up the oblique apex, and the rostrum is nowhere clothed, but as the basal segment of abdomen is gently depressed towards the base, the specimens before me are possibly males. On one of them the metasternum is rather deeply infuscated. On the prothorax the scales are whitish, with obscure rusty-red spots, on the elytra the rusty-red ones are about as numerous as the paler ones, but the latter are more conspicuous, and cause the surface to appear multimaculate, or narrowly and irregularly fasciate.

***Diethusa apicispina*, n. sp.**

♀. Dark brown, parts of under surface black, rostrum, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with whitish and sooty-brown scales, becoming uniformly white on under parts.

Rostrum parallel-sided, moderately curved, about the length of prothorax; with sparse and minute punctures, except quite close to base, where they are moderately strong. Antennae thin, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax at base almost twice as wide as the median length, sides gently rounded and rapidly diminishing in width to apex. Elytra subcordate, sides nowhere parallel, base moderately trisinate and distinctly but not much wider than prothorax; with rows of punctures in striae, both punctures and striae somewhat obscured by clothing; interstices wide, some of the lateral ones ridged. Basal segments of abdomen strongly convex, the second as long as the third and fourth combined. Femora stout, all strongly and acutely dentate; front and middle tibiae wider than usual, strongly arched at base, the upper surface incurved at middle. Length, 3.4-3.6 mm.

Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).

The apical hook of the front tibiae, instead of being directed at an almost right angle from the general line, is almost continuous with it, and begins so far back that its end terminates shortly before the tip of the tibia itself; this is deflected slightly upwards, and is without a subapical tooth. The hook of the middle tibiae is much as on the front ones. In general appearance it is like *D. famelica*, on an enlarged scale, but with very different tips to the tibiae. The two specimens taken are females, but in *Diethusa* some females are quite as distinct as males. On the type the dark scales are scattered singly on the head; on the prothorax they form a large mediobasal spot, narrowly connected with the apex, but with scattered white scales; on the elytra they are condensed to numerous irregular spots, sometimes appearing as stains. On the second specimen the dark scales cover more of the surface, but are still more irregularly distributed. Four of the outer ridges on each elytron are ridged posteriorly, the ridges lengthening till the one behind the shoulder commences near the base.

***Diethusa simplicipennis*, n. sp.**

Reddish; scutellum, elytra, and metasternum somewhat darker than other parts. Densely clothed with stramineous scales, somewhat variegated on upper surface, becoming white on under parts.

Rostrum thin, curved, parallel-sided, one-third longer than prothorax; with seriate punctures and fine ridges on basal half (squamoso towards base), in front with sparse and small punctures. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax almost twice as wide at base as the median length, apex about two-thirds the width of base. Elytra rather long, sides nowhere quite parallel, base gently and, except at scutellum, evenly arched, and but little wider than prothorax; with rows of punctures of moderate size, each containing and partly concealed by a scale; interstices nowhere ridged and, except to a slight extent on sides, not even separately convex. Abdomen evenly convex, second segment as long as third and fourth combined. Legs rather short, femora edentate. Length, 3 mm.

Queensland: Bribie Island (A. M. Lea); unique.

The even arcuation of the base of the elytra is aberrant in the genus. At first glance the species resembles an *Aolles*, with long elytra, but the claw joints are of normal length, with well-defined claws. It is allied to *D. pallida*, but the faint tessellation of the elytra is due to feeble dark spots, instead of pale ones. The colour is somewhat as in *D. congrua*, but the species is narrower, and the elytra (especially at base) are very different. The series of punctures on the elytra are readily traceable through the clothing, but they are not in striae, except that towards the sides faint ones become evident. On the pronotum a few sooty scales are scattered singly, on the elytra they are more numerous, and in places condensed to form a few inconspicuous spots. The type, judging by the rostrum and abdomen, is a female.

***Diethusa basipennis*, n. sp.**

♂. Reddish, scutellum and parts of under surface black. Densely clothed with variegated scales on upper surface, white on under parts.

Rostrum thin, longer than prothorax, moderately curved; apical half with small but sharply defined punctures, becoming larger towards, but concealed about base. Antennae inserted very little nearer apex than base of rostrum. Prothorax (with head) subconical, base strongly bisinuate. Elytra wide, sides feebly diminishing in width to beyond the middle; with rows of fairly large punctures in narrow striae, appearing very narrow through clothing; interstices nowhere ridged, fourth abruptly terminated before the third at base. Basal segment of abdomen with a wide and fairly deep median excavation, second segment slightly shorter than fifth, and slightly longer than third



and fourth combined. Front femora rather acutely but not very strongly dentate, the others more strongly and acutely so. Length, 4·0-4·5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, and less curved, with sparser and finer punctures, less of the base clothed, antennae inserted distinctly nearer its base than apex, abdomen larger and more convex, and front tibiae stouter, with the apical hook shorter.

Western Australia: Cue and Ankertell (H. W. Brown).

The abrupt termination of the fourth interstice at the base of each elytron causes the intervening parts to appear strongly produced on to the prothorax, with the base incurved at the scutellum, and notched before each shoulder, instead of evenly trisinate. This readily distinguishes it from all other species of the genus, except *D. congrua* and *falcata*, on which the front tibiae are falcate. *D. porphyrea*, on which some of the elytral interstices are conspicuously ridged, and the following species, on which the rostrum although long, is decidedly shorter, the front tibiae different at apex, and the clothing different. On *D. parvicollis*, *acutidens*, and *inaequalis*, the base is strongly but evenly trisinate. The rostrum of the female is about half as long again as the prothorax, and when at rest extends almost to the abdomen. On an almost completely abraded specimen (the only one from Ankertell) the under surface and femora are entirely black, but on all the others the femora are no darker than the tibiae, and the abdomen is usually reddish. The scales of the upper surface vary considerably, and appear to be easily abraded; they are mostly white, often stained, the stains increasing from pale stramineous to a rather dark rusty-brown. On the pronotum there are often four small sooty spots, sometimes reduced to two rather faint ones, or even absent, but on one specimen the four are well defined, and the inner two are connected with the apex by a fairly wide median line. On the elytra black spots are numerous and very irregularly distributed, but sharply defined, even when amongst rather dark rusty-brown ones; on one female they are sparse and almost confined to the suture.

#### *Diethusa albomaculata*, n. sp.

♀. Reddish. Densely clothed with variegated scales.

Rostrum thin, gently curved, parallel-sided, slightly longer than prothorax; with sparse and small punctures in front, becoming larger and more crowded towards base, but concealed on basal fourth. Antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax and elytra with outlines and punctures much as on preceding species. Two basal segments of abdomen strongly convex, the second slightly longer than third and fourth combined. Femora acutely dentate, the front ones more strongly than the others. Length, 4 mm.

Victoria: Melbourne (H. W. Davey); unique.

At first glance an ordinary looking member of the genus, but with the notched base of the elytra of the preceding and allied species. Some varieties of *D. pretiosa* have similarly coloured scales, but the fourth interstice on that species is normal. Most of the scales on the upper surface are of a bright rusty-red colour, changing to stramineous and whitish on the under parts. On the pronotum there are four small, whitish spots, transversely placed (and several on the sides invisible from above), and a few black scales, mostly scattered singly. On the elytra there are numerous small white spots, many of which are conjoined to form feeble asymmetrical fasciae, and there are a few dark spots on the suture. The tip of the front tibiae appears bidentate, owing to the subapical tooth being nearer the apex than usual, and its fascicle extending almost level with the apical hook.

*Diethusa aulica*, n. sp.

♂. Reddish. Densely clothed with scarlet and stramineous scales, becoming whitish on under parts.

Rostrum parallel-sided, moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax; with fairly dense and small punctures in front, becoming larger and lineate in arrangement towards, and squamose on basal fourth. Antennae inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently decreasing in width to near apex, and then rapidly to apex itself. Elytra moderately long, sides nowhere quite parallel; with rows of fairly large, partly concealed punctures, some of the lateral interstices very feebly ridged. Basal segment of abdomen flattened in middle, second as long as third and fourth combined. Femora stout, all acutely dentate. Length, 3.3-3.6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, with sparser and smaller punctures, nowhere lineate in arrangement, and much less of base squamose, antennae inserted two-fifths from its apex, abdomen larger, the two basal segments evenly convex, femoral teeth truncated, and apex of front tibiae wider, with the apical hook diverging from about half-way up the oblique apex, instead of nearer the tip.

New South Wales: Bogan River, on "wilga," *Geijera parviflora* (J. Armstrong).

The clothing is of practically the identical shades of those of *D. metasternalis*, but is differently disposed, and the male of that species has a distinctive impression on the metasternum and abdomen. On one of the varieties of *D. squamivaria* the clothing is also of the same shades of colour, but the front tibiae of its female are different. On some varieties of *D. pretiosa* and *concinna* the shades of colour are the same, but the rostrum of both sexes is very different. The elytra are rather longer than usual in *Diethusa*, but the punctures of the metasternal episterna, although less dense than usual, are not in the single row of *Melanterius*. It is narrower than *D. orthodoxa*, and the clothing is brighter and differently disposed. The scarlet scales form a square spot on each side of the base of the pronotum, with a stramineous line between, but on one female the spots and median line are continued to the apex. On the elytra they are irregularly distributed, so that the paler ones appear to form from three to five irregular fasciae. They are smaller than the pale ones, so closely applied to the derm, and approach the colour of the derm itself so much, that they are inconspicuous from above, and cause the surface to appear irregularly naked.

*Diethusa alternata*, n. sp.

♀. Reddish. Densely clothed with rusty-brown and stramineous scales, becoming almost white on under parts.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, sides feebly incurved to middle; with rather small and dense punctures in front, becoming lineate in arrangement towards, and squamiferous on basal third. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax (with head) subconical, sides slightly rounded, and rapidly diminishing in width to apex. Elytra rather short, sides nowhere parallel, base strongly trisinate and much wider than prothorax; with rows of punctures in narrow striae, partly concealed by clothing; interstices nowhere ridged. Two basal segments of abdomen strongly convex, second slightly longer than third and fourth combined. Femora stout, front ones scarcely visibly, middle ones slightly, hind ones rather strongly and acutely dentate. Length, 3 mm.

New South Wales: Bogan River, on "wilga," *Geijera parviflora* (J. Armstrong); unique.

Each elytron from some directions appears to have the fourth interstice abruptly terminated before the base, but this is not the case, as it is only strongly narrowed there, the appearance accentuated by a patch of whitish scales on the base of the third and another on the shoulder. Of those having the base truly notched, *D. congrua* and *falcata* have falcate front tibiae and very different clothing; *D. basipennis* and *albomaculata* have front femora acutely dentate, and *D. porphyrea* has some of the interstices acutely ridged. *D. majorina*, *pretiosa*, *heterodoxa*, *orthodoxa*, *squamivaria*, and *amplipennis*, somewhat similarly clothed, have acutely dentate front femora. *D. subaurifera*, with similar legs, is slightly larger, with some of the interstices slightly elevated, and fourth interstice not narrowed at the base. The rusty-brown scales form three longitudinal lines on the prothorax, of which the median one is triangularly dilated on each side of middle, there is also a small spot, invisible from above, on each side. On the elytra the rusty and stramineous, sometimes whitish, scales are in spots mostly transversely conjoined, so that there appear to be five or six asymmetrical, alternate fasciae of each colour. On each of the front and middle tibiae, the apical hook and subapical tooth are so close together that the apex appears finely bidentate, but not as on *D. apicalis*.

#### DIETHUSA APICALIS, Lea.

Two females from Natya and Bendigo (Victoria) belong to this species, one is slightly larger but otherwise much the same as the type, the other is still larger (4.3 mm.) and has more variegated clothing, the suture and numerous small spots on the elytra being black, and parts of the prothoracic clothing black. Many of the suberect setae of the upper surface are also black.

#### DIETHUSA CONGRUA, Lea (formerly *Melanterius*).

After the examination of many additional species of *Melanterius* and *Diethusa* (*Lybaeba*), to those dealt with in my revision in 1899, it seems desirable to attach more importance to the punctures of the metasternal episterna than I then did. I now consider that, where they are densely punctate, the species should usually be referred to *Diethusa*, and never to that genus when they are in a single row. The changes in the size of the second segment of abdomen are so gradual, that it is not to be relied upon. *M. congruus*, having the metasternal episterna densely punctate, is therefore transferred to *Diethusa*.

#### DIETHUSA FUNEREA, Lea.

Four specimens, two of each sex, taken between Karoonda and Pecbinga (South Australia) belong to this species. The rostrum is slightly shorter and wider on the male than on the female; the two basal segments of the abdomen of the female are strongly convex throughout, but on the male they are flattened in the middle, although convex on the sides.

#### DIETHUSA PALLIDICOLLIS, Lea.

The male of this species differs from the female in having the rostrum somewhat shorter and stouter, parallel-sided and clothed to insertion of antennae (almost in exact middle), and less rapidly narrowed, but still noticeably so, from there to apex, and the basal segment of abdomen with a large shallow depression, partly continued on to metasternum.

#### DIETHUSA PICTA, Lea.

A female from Ooldea (South Australia) differs from the type in being smaller, 2.5 mm., and with the black and white scales more sharply defined.

## DIETHUSA SULFUREA, Lea.

Mr. J. Armstrong has recently taken a second male, the sex of the type, of this beautiful species, on the Bogan River; it is slightly larger, 4 mm., than the type, and more of its clothing is golden, the third and fifth interstices are more noticeably elevated above the adjacent ones, and the inequalities are slightly more pronounced.

## NEOLYBAEBA REMOTA, Blackb.

Six specimens from the Bogan River (New South Wales), taken by Mr. J. Armstrong on the "eumung," *Acacia longifolia*, are more brightly coloured than the type, the scales on the upper surface being golden or golden-red, with numerous white spots, and a few black ones on the elytra; on the pronotum the scales are mostly white, but there is a square golden patch on each side of the middle, and a triangular or rounded one on each side. Six specimens, including the type, are females; the male differs in having the rostrum stouter, clothed almost to the middle, and with fairly distinct punctures in front, the two basal segments of abdomen are flattened in the middle, instead of evenly convex. It is doubtful if the genus can be maintained as distinct from *Diethusa*, from all the described species of which it is at once distinct by the binodose elytra; *D. nodipennis* has multinodose elytra.

## Cryptoporocis, n. g.

Head small. Eyes small, lateral, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum rather thin, slightly longer than prothorax, gently curved, scrobes almost meeting at base of under surface. Scape thin, inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum; funicle with two basal joints longer than wide, the others transverse; club short and compact. Prothorax long and usually flattened, ocular lobes not advanced. Scutellum small. Elytra elongate, shoulders slightly rounded, sides parallel or subparallel to beyond the middle, base truncate or very feebly trisinate; with rows of large punctures. Pectoral canal rather wide in front, fairly wide and with distinct walls narrowed between front coxae. Mesosternal receptacle gently concave, sides slightly upturned, open. Metasternum shorter than the following segment, episterna each with a row of punctures. Abdomen with two basal segments large, the second as long or almost as long as three following ones combined. Legs rather long, femora edentate, tibiae thin and compressed, apical hook acute, tarsi thin, third joint moderately bilobed, fourth elongate. Depressed, opaque, densely punctate, setose and apterous. Type of genus, *C. sordidus*.

Despite the very different appearance of these insects and their habits (living in moss or fallen leaves and under logs or bark), it appears desirable to regard them as allies of *Melanterius*. The pectoral canal is quite as pronounced as on that genus, its walls on the prosternum are as sharply defined, the front coxae are as widely separated (more so than on several species of *Diethusa*), although separated only about half the width of the canal in front of them; the middle coxae are widely separated, and the plate between them slopes evenly downwards. The metasternal episterna are almost as large as on *Melanterius*, and its allies, although the adjoining surface being rather roughly sculptured, their size is not at once evident. I have only made certain of two species, *C. sordidus* and *carinatus*, but believe them all to be apterous. The sexes may be distinguished, *inter se*, by the rostrum and sometimes by the abdomen, but there appears to be no external character by which the sex of a single specimen may be identified with certainty. The rough appearance of the more parallel-sided species is suggestive of *Dryophthorus*, of the Cossonides. In *Solenobaris*, of the Baridiides, the pectoral canal is quite as pronounced, but on that genus the side pieces of the mesosternum are thrust like a stout wedge between the elytra and prothorax.

## TABLE OF SPECIES.

A. Elytra with fascicles before as well as beyond the middle ..	<i>bigranulatus</i>
AA. Elytra without fascicles, or at least not before the middle.	
B. Elytra short and nowhere parallel-sided .. .. .	<i>insignipes</i>
BB. Elytra longer and partly parallel-sided.	
C. Some interstices tuberculate about summit of apical slope	<i>carinatus</i>
CC. No interstice tuberculate about summit of apical slope ..	<i>sordidus</i>

**Cryptoporocis sordidus**, n. sp.

♂. Dark reddish-brown, parts of under surface and obscure markings on upper surface black. Clothed with short, stramineous setae, longer on the elytra than elsewhere and sloping.

Rostrum with crowded punctures and fine ridges to antennae, in front with dense, naked punctures. Antennae inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax about as long as the median width, with a small medio-basal impression and a transverse subapical one, the two connected by a feeble median carina; with crowded punctures. Elytra rather long, sides subparallel and not much wider than prothorax; with rows of fairly large punctures, in regular striae, the interstices flattened and each with a row of small and normally concealed punctures. Two basal segments of abdomen large, with crowded punctures as on prothorax, the second segment slightly shorter than first and slightly longer than the three following combined. Tibiae rather thin, narrowed to apex, apical hook acute. Length, 2.6-2.8 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer and thinner, its ridges shorter, more of the apex bald and with smaller punctures, antennae inserted slightly more distant from apex, and abdomen larger, with two basal segments rather strongly convex, instead of flattened in middle.

Tasmania: Hobart (J. J. Walker); Mount Wellington, under soft rotting bark, Huon River (A. M. Lea). South Australia.

The surface generally appears to have a greasy or mealy covering, causing the specimens to look dirty, and filling up the punctures much as on species of *Dryophthorus*. The black markings of the elytra are not very distinct even when the clothing has been removed, they form a broken V, commencing on each shoulder, and directed towards the suture beyond the middle; there are also some spots beyond the V, and one on each side of the prothorax. Three specimens from Long Bay (Tasmania) are somewhat larger (3.0-3.2 mm.), and have a few hairs on the thickened part of the scape, and the setae on the upper surface somewhat longer and more numerous, with the third interstice at the base and each shoulder somewhat elevated.

**Cryptoporocis carinatus**, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi pale reddish. With stramineous or rusty setae, distinct in parts, sparse or obscured elsewhere.

Head with crowded punctures. Rostrum with coarse, crowded punctures and fine ridges to apical fifth, which is shining and with small, but clearly defined punctures. Antennae thin, inserted about one-fifth from apex of rostrum. Prothorax almost as long as wide, with a shallow mediobasal depression and a transverse subapical one, the two connected by a narrow distinct carina; with crowded punctures. Elytra rather long, subparallel-sided, base feebly trisinate; with rows of fairly large punctures, in regular striae, the interstices flattened and each with a row of small but normally concealed punctures; third, fifth and seventh slightly elevated and subtuberculate at and about the summit of the apical slope. Two basal segments of abdomen large, the first gently concave in middle, the second about as long

as the three following combined. Legs rather long and thin, tibiae gently arched and each terminated by an acute hook. Length, 4.0-4.2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer, with crowded punctures only on basal half, the shining part not abruptly separated from the opaque part, antennae inserted about one-fourth from apex of rostrum, and abdomen larger, with the basal segment evenly convex.

Tasmania: (Aug. Simson); Mount Wellington and Strahan (A. M. Lea).

Decidedly larger than the preceding species, with the prothoracic carina more conspicuous, and some of the clytral interstices tuberculate or sub-tuberculate; the outlines and punctures are much the same, and the surface generally obscured by a similar muddy exudate. Four specimens, from Gould's Country (Tasmania, Simson), are larger (5-6 mm.), and have the tubercles on the odd interstices of the elytra sharply pronounced, on one of them they are more numerous than on the others, there being six on the third (of which one is antemedian), and about ten on each of the fifth and seventh, on each of which they commence near the base. Three of them are males, with the depression of the abdomen present but shallower than on the type.

#### ***Cryptoporocis bigranulatus*, n. sp.**

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi reddish, tip of rostrum obscurely diluted with red. Moderately clothed with rusty-red setae, on the elytra many condensed to form fascicles.

Head small, bald and almost impunctate. Rostrum distinctly longer than prothorax; with coarse, crowded, partly concealed punctures, the apical fifth shining and with minute punctures. Scape rather long and thin, inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum. Prothorax slightly wider than long, with a mediobasal depression and a feeble median carina; with crowded, partly concealed punctures. Elytra subparallel-sided; with rows of fairly large punctures, in striae about as wide as the interstices. Under surface with dense punctures, in most parts about as large as on prothorax. Basal segment of abdomen depressed at base, its apex with two distinct granules close together, second almost as long as three following combined. Length, 3-4 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer and thinner, with more distinct ridges (owing to the punctures being less irregular), more of the apex shining, antennae inserted not quite as close to its apex, abdomen larger, basal segment evenly convex and without granules.

Tasmania: Waratah, in moss (F. M. Littler and A. M. Lea).

Very distinct by the fasciculate elytra, and granulate abdomen of the male. The pectoral canal and its walls are not quite as sharply defined as on others of the genus, and the front coxae are less (although distinctly) separated. The fascicles on the elytra are more numerous just beyond the middle than elsewhere, but some are present near both base and apex; they are usually supported on feeble swellings of the interstices. On all the specimens there are a few distinct setae on the thickened part of the scape.

#### ***Cryptoporocis insignipes*, n. sp.**

♂. Black or blackish, antennae and legs more or less reddish. Moderately clothed with rusty-red setae.

Head with coarse, crowded punctures in front, base normally concealed. Rostrum scarcely longer than prothorax; with coarse, crowded punctures and irregular ridges to near apex, which is shining and with minute punctures; sides slightly dilated at insertion of antennae (about one-third from apex), where the beginning of the scrobes is visible from above. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with crowded punctures. Elytra rather convex, scarcely once and one half as long as wide, sides rather

strongly rounded; with rows of large punctures, in striae slightly wider than the interstices. Two basal segments of abdomen with crowded punctures, the first depressed at base. Length, 2.5 mm.

Victoria; Belgrave in January, and Healesville in March, in both places from moss (F. E. Wilson).

A small species, with sides of prothorax and clytra more rounded than usual, and prothorax without a mediobasal depression and median carina, and at first glance suggestive of some of the moss-frequenting species of *Decilaus*. It should possibly have been referred to a new genus, as its metasternum is shorter than on the other species, and the episterna appear to be absent; the pectoral canal, however, is in agreement, as are many other generic features. The front legs are remarkable; each femur, from some directions, appears rather wide, but from others very wide and lopsided, its lower surface has a wide groove for the reception of the tibia; this from some directions appears rather narrow and compressed, with the lower surface feebly bisinuate, but on twisting it round the outlines alter, till, near the base, it becomes very wide (fully half as wide as long) and flattened; the other femora are less stout, scarcely grooved, and the other tibiae are much as those of other species. The clytra are sometimes obscurely reddish, their setae are rather numerous, and in places are slightly compacted together, but they do not form distinct fascicles. A larger (3 mm.) specimen from Belgrave, is probably a female of the species; its front femora are less stout, groove less conspicuous, front tibiae not much different from the others, two basal segments of abdomen larger and evenly convex, and rostrum slightly longer, with more of its apex shining, scarcely dilated at insertion of antennae (these not quite as close to the apex), with the beginning of the scrobes but slightly evident from above.

#### *Perissops weidenbachi*, n. sp.

♂. Black, parts of antennae and of tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Moderately clothed with rusty-brown and whitish scales and setae, and with ten conspicuous, dark velvety-brown spots.

Head with crowded and rather small punctures, with a narrow interocular impression. Eyes large. Rostrum moderately curved, the length of prothorax, basal half with crowded and moderately coarse punctures, partly concealed near base, and with a narrow median carina, elsewhere with much smaller punctures. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, scape slightly longer than funicle, two basal joints of the latter elongate, club long and cylindrical, about the length of six preceding joints combined. Prothorax subconical, sides somewhat rounded but rapidly diminishing in width from base to apex; with rather large deep punctures on sides, becoming much smaller towards middle. Scutellum distinct. Elytra closely applied to and outlines subcontinuous with those of prothorax, widest at basal fourth; with rows of large, deep punctures; the interstices densely and finely granulate, the fourth and others to the margins finely ridged (partly or entirely). Under surface with punctures varying from fine to moderately large; each metasternal episternum with a single interrupted row. Legs long and rather thin, femora acutely dentate, tibiae compressed, front tarsi wide, with a long and somewhat golden fringe on each side. Length, 11-13 mm.

♀. Differs in having smaller eyes, rostrum thinner, with smaller punctures and less clothed, legs much shorter and front tarsi not conspicuously fringed.

Territory of New Guinea: Wau Creek (W. W. Weidenbach).

A very distinct species, allied to the Queensland *P. tarsalis*, and with similar front legs in the male. Of the velvety patches there are four across

the apical third of prothorax (the anterior ones small), two close together near each shoulder, and a large one, about the middle of each elytron, much nearer the suture than the side.

***Perissops funiculatus*, n. sp.**

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with variegated scales and setae.

Head with crowded, concealed punctures. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, sides dilated towards base but narrowed at base itself; with crowded squamiferous punctures on basal half, sparser and sublineate in arrangement elsewhere, and with a median ridge. Antennae inserted about one-fourth from apex of rostrum; scape the length of funicle, the latter with long golden hairs on one side, two basal joints elongate; club ovate, about the length of first joint of funicle. Prothorax subconical, sides strongly rounded; with crowded punctures, each containing and usually concealed by a scale. Scutellum distinct. Elytra with outlines continuous with those of prothorax, base trisinate; with rows of large, partly concealed punctures, the interstices separately convex only towards sides, and each with a row of small scitiferous granules. Under surface (including metasternal episterna) with crowded punctures. Two basal segments of abdomen large and slightly flattened in middle. Femora stout, the front ones feebly grooved and strongly and acutely dentate, the others more distinctly grooved but much less acutely dentate; tibiae compressed, the front and middle ones moderately curved, the middle ones with a slight projection near the outer base. Length, 8-11 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum shorter, thinner, dilated to base itself, with squamiferous punctures only about base, elsewhere polished and almost or quite impunctate, and without a median ridge; antennae shorter, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, funicle without special clothing, prothorax more dilated about middle, and more suddenly narrowed towards apex, abdomen evenly convex and legs somewhat shorter.

Lord Howe Island (A. M. Lea and wife).

An elliptic species, readily distinguished from all others of the genus by the long golden clothing on the funicle of the male. The scales are mostly of a buff colour, or pale rusty-brown, with some small irregular white patches on the basal half of elytra and sides of prothorax; there is a conspicuous round dark patch on the middle of the elytra, the patch occupying the median third in length, and the median half in width, its outline is quite circular, but some parts of it are darker than others; but on one male the patch (except posteriorly) is not much darker than the adjacent parts. The setae are mostly white and pressed flat amongst the scales. The facets of the eyes are larger than usual in the genus, but they can hardly be regarded as coarse.

***Tepperia bicrucicollis*, n. sp.**

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with dark brown and black scales, conspicuously variegated with white, the latter forming a cross on each side of prothorax, and a postmedian fascia on elytra.

Head with crowded, concealed punctures and a narrow interocular impression. Eyes large and with coarse facets. Rostrum rather wide, feebly curved, slightly shorter than prothorax, sides gently incurved to middle; with crowded punctures, coarser and partly concealed on basal half; with a short, shining, median line. Antennae inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, scape slightly shorter than funicle, first joint of the latter elongate, club elliptic-ovate, the length of six preceding joints combined. Prothorax distinctly transverse,



sides strongly rounded, and then rapidly narrowed to apex; with crowded, concealed punctures. Scutellum distinct. Elytra oblong-cordate, considerably wider than prothorax, sides parallel to beyond the middle; with rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing; third, fifth, and seventh interstices elevated above the others. Under surface with crowded, irregular punctures, forming an irregular row in middle of each metasternal episternum. Femora stout, grooved and moderately dentate. Length, 5.5-6.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having smaller eyes, rostrum less stout, and with smaller and less crowded punctures, less of the base clothed, and abdomen evenly convex, instead of the basal segment flat in middle.

New South Wales: Warrah, in galls on the kurrajong in December, Willow Tree in November (W. W. Froggatt), Mudgee (Dr. E. W. Ferguson).

Smaller than the two previously known species of the genus (*T. sterculiae* and *major*), and readily distinguished by the two white crosses on the pronotum. The facets of the eyes are rather coarse, but the species is so obviously allied to the other described ones, and lives on the same food plant, that it is not desirable to propose a new genus for its reception. In addition to the dark-brown scales, there are some rusty-brown ones, which form a conspicuous spot on the head; on the prothorax of most specimens the white scales are almost confined to a narrow and irregular but sharply defined cross on each side, but on four of those before me there is a narrow medioapical spot; on the elytra they form a rather wide fascia at the summit of the apical slope, and a rather wide space, on the suture beyond it to the apex, is clothed with white and rusty scales, under surface and legs with black, pale buff, and white scales, the latter mostly condensed to form spots, of which there are many on the abdomen.

#### **Tapinocis abundans, n. sp.**

♂. Dark brown, antennae paler. Densely clothed with soft, pale brownish-grey scales, more or less variegated with darker brown and black; in addition with whitish and blackish setae forming fascicles.

Rostrum moderately curved, not quite the length of prothorax, apical half shining and with numerous punctures, basal half densely clothed. Antennae inserted very slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, first joint of funicle almost half the length of scape. Prothorax subconical, base bisinuate and almost twice the width of apex, surface somewhat uneven but not tuberculate; with crowded, normally concealed punctures. Scutellum small. Elytra closely applied to prothorax, and shoulders slightly clasping its hind angles, sides rather strongly rounded to beyond middle and then coarctate to apex; striate-punctate, striae distinct, punctures large but normally appearing small or quite concealed; second interstice with a short setose ridge before middle, third with one near base, fourth with an elongate median one about one-third of the length of elytra. Basal segment of abdomen flattened in middle, with a feeble median depression, continued on to second. Femora feebly dentate. Length, 3.5-5.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, punctures smaller, with less of its base clothed, and antennae inserted somewhat nearer its base, two basal segments of abdomen larger, and evenly convex; and legs slightly shorter.

Lord Howe Island (A. M. Lea and wife); abundant.

Differs from the generic diagnosis in having the antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, and in having all the femora slightly dentate (the teeth, however, could be easily overlooked). The mesosternal receptacle on the male has the upper edge of its base slightly curved forwards, so that it could fairly be regarded as slightly cavernous, as on others of the genus, but on the female it is thinner and erect, so that the receptacle is open. Specimens are normally so densely clothed that (except for parts of the rostrum) the derm is everywhere concealed, but after abrasion it is seen to be dark reddish-brown,

some parts darker than others; on some specimens the rostrum is blackish, the club is usually darker than the rest of the antennae. The scales are large, soft, and round, but they are so dense and closely applied to the derm that it is only on parts of the under surface that they are at all distinct individually; they are mostly pale brownish-grey, in places stained with brown, but on some specimens there are small blackish spots, these being distinct on a medio-basal part of the pronotum; on the elytra, of some specimens, there is a large, square, medio-basal black patch, on others there is a large patch between the seventh interstice and each side, on several basal and lateral patches are all present and connected; but on most the blackish spots are small and isolated, or absent. On several examples some of the elytral scales have a faint greenish or purplish gloss. On most specimens some black setae on the pronotum are compacted to form two feeble median fascicles, and sometimes a still more feeble one on each side; on the elevated parts of the elytra some of the setae are also compacted to form fascicles, but as the elevations vary in height, and the setae in colour and density, they are much less distinct on some specimens than on others. Three were obtained on the summit of Mount Gower.

**Tapinocis setosus, n. sp.**

♂. Black or blackish-brown, antennae and tarsi more or less reddish. Densely clothed with brownish scales, in places somewhat variegated; and interspersed with numerous pale and blackish setae, in places compacted to form fascicles.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, moderately curved; apical half glabrous and with numerous, sharply defined punctures, elsewhere squamose. Antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, first joint of funicle almost half the length of scape. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded; with crowded punctures. Scutellum small. Elytra subcordate, sides rather strongly rounded; striate-punctate, the striae distinct, but the punctures, although large, mostly concealed; some of the interstices uneven. Femora edentate. Length, 3·5-4·0 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, more of it glabrous, with smaller punctures and antennae inserted nearer the base, and abdomen with two basal segments of abdomen larger and more convex.

Norfolk Island (A. M. Lea); five specimens.

The mesosternal receptacle is briefly U-shaped and slightly cavernous, as on most species of the genus. The scales on the pronotum are large and soft, and each is pressed down in the middle, indicating the puncture it covers, but the punctures themselves are normally concealed; on the elytra there are feeble spots, or oblique vittae, where the scales are blackish, or at least deeply infuscated. On the pronotum the setae are numerous, but do not form distinct fascicles; on the elytra they are more irregular and form feeble ones, of which the more distinct are four, or six (usually dark), across the basal fourth, and six (usually pale) crowning the apical slope. From directly above the shoulders are seen to slightly clasp the prothorax, but from behind they appear to be completely rounded off, and the elytra to be regularly cordate.

**Tapinocis constrictus, n. sp.**

♂. Dark brown or black; rostrum, antennae, and tarsi more or less reddish. Densely clothed with soft brown scales, varying in places almost to white and black; interspersed with numerous, short, erect setae, also varying in colour, and in places compacted to form fascicles.

Rostrum moderately curved, about the length of prothorax, polished and minutely punctate, except near base, which is densely clothed. Antennae inserted

about two-fifths from base of rostrum, two basal joints of funicle the length of scape. Prothorax moderately transverse, base bisinuate, sides strongly rounded; with crowded, normally concealed punctures. Scutellum absent. Elytra subcordate, base no wider than base of prothorax, sides rather strongly rounded; striate-punctate, striae well defined, but punctures concealed posteriorly. Metasternal episterna disappearing in middle. Femora edentate. Length, 4 mm.

Lord Howe Island (A. M. Lea); unique.

The antennae inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, episterna disappearing in middle (the ends represented by small triangles) and absence of scutellum, are aberrant features in the genus; but the type being a female, and agreeing in most of its generic features with females of the genus, it was not considered advisable to propose a new one for its reception. On the pronotum most of the scales have a somewhat smoky appearance, but a large medio-basal patch is fawn coloured; on the elytra there is a subtriangular whitish patch in the scutellar region, but most of the scales are smoky (in some lights appearing obscurely greenish), except on the sides, where they are mostly fawn coloured; on the under parts of the body and of the legs they are mostly whitish. On the pronotum the setae are numerous, but although in parts somewhat congested, they do not form fascicles; on each elytron there are three blackish fascicles on the third interstice (one at the basal fourth is more distinct than the others) and two feeble ones on the fifth (of which one is at the base). The curvature of the sides of the prothorax and elytra is such that they appear to be rather strongly constricted at their junction.

#### *Tapinocis humeralis*, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with blackish scales, obscurely variegated with somewhat paler ones, but with a conspicuous buff patch on each shoulder. With short erect setae, compacted to form numerous fascicles.

Rostrum rather stout, moderately curved, slightly shorter than prothorax; with coarse crowded punctures, concealed by scales near base. Antennae inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, two basal joints of funicle slightly shorter than scape. Prothorax moderately transverse, base almost truncate, and almost twice the width of apex, sides strongly rounded, with crowded, partly concealed punctures. Scutellum small, but slightly elevated above the adjacent parts. Elytra at base feebly multisinuate, sides rounded and widest at basal third, irregularly striate-punctate, punctures only partly concealed, interstices irregular and uneven beneath fascicles. Mesosternal receptacle briefly U-shaped, base stouter than usual. Abdomen with crowded punctures, basal segment depressed in middle, the length of the three following combined. Femora feebly grooved and edentate. Length, 5.5-6.0 mm.

Western Australia: Perth (H. M. Giles); two males.

Structurally close to *T. corticalis*, but with third and fourth segments of abdomen shorter and with wider sutures, and mesosternal receptacle with a larger base. The humeral patches of pale scales are very conspicuous. Both specimens have the abdomen almost glabrous, but this may be due to abrasion. On the pronotum the fascicles are rather feeble, there are four across the middle, two very feeble ones at apex, and four, still more feeble, near base; on the elytra the fascicles are more conspicuous; there are four or five on each of the third, fifth, and seventh interstices, and small ones on the intervening ones, and on the suture on its apical half. The genus is now first recorded from the mainland.

#### IDOTASIA AND AUSTRALIAN ALLIES.

There are so many genera allied to *Idotasia* in New Guinea and adjacent islands that are unknown to me in nature, that a table to include them from

published characters only would probably be misleading. The following table, however, which deals only with Australian ones, may be of use:—

A.	Basal segment of abdomen with a space bounded by an impressed line or ridge; hind femora strongly dilated.	
a.	Club of antennae long .. .. .	<i>Amydala</i>
aa.	Club at most of moderate length .. .. .	<i>Ampagia</i>
AA.	Basal segment without a special line; hind femora not very wide.	
B.	Mesosternal receptacle more or less cavernous.	
b.	Scutellum present.	
c.	Femora feebly grooved and strongly dentate .. .. .	<i>Hoplidotasia</i>
cc.	Femora strongly grooved and feebly dentate .. .. .	<i>Alatidotasia</i>
bb.	Scutellum absent.	
d.	Metasternum moderately long .. .. .	<i>Idotasia</i>
dd.	Metasternum short .. .. .	<i>Ampagiosoma</i>
BB.	Mesosternal receptacle open.	
C.	Scutellum absent .. .. .	<i>Tropidotasia</i>
CC.	Scutellum present.	
D.	Prosternum unusually short in front of coxae (not half the length of coxae) .. .. .	<i>Apatidotasia</i>
DD.	Prosternum in front longer than front coxae.	
E.	Rostrum parallel-sided, scrobes invisible from directly above .. .. .	<i>Leucomelucis</i>
EE.	Rostrum dilated in middle, scrobes partly visible from above .. .. .	<i>Rhinidotasia</i>

#### IDOTASIA.

In my revision of the Australian Cryptorhynchids the species of this genus were noted<sup>(4)</sup> as having the femora edentate and the metasternum longer than the basal segment of abdomen. The genus is abundantly represented in New Guinea (where the species attain their maximum size), is fairly numerous in the coastal strip from the Clarence River in New South Wales, to North Queensland, and occurs in New Caledonia, Fiji, and New Zealand. Some of the ex-Australian species agree in the metasternum and femora with the above noted Australian ones, but others differ; some recently examined Australian species also have the metasternum somewhat shorter than the basal segment of abdomen (although not as short as in *Ampagiosoma*) and some have dentate femora; the tooth, however, appears more as a sudden termination of the ridge bounding the groove than as a special process.

#### *Idotasia sculptirostris*, n. sp.

Black, shining. A few white scales on head, rostrum, and under parts, and forming marginal lines on femora.

Head with small punctures in front, elsewhere almost impunctate. Rostrum stout, moderately curved; with four rows of squamiferous punctures, alternated with fine carinae. Antennae rather stout, scape short, inserted almost in middle of rostrum, and about the length of club. Prothorax conical, base wide and truncate; with small but sharply defined punctures, not very close together, even at apex, and becoming larger but not coarse, on sides near legs. Elytra with out-lines continuous with those of prothorax, widest at basal third, sides thence coarctate to apex; with regular rows of small and rather distant punctures, becoming dense and irregular about apex. Under surface with irregularly distributed punctures; metasternum slightly shorter than the following segment. Femora strongly grooved, front ones distinctly dentate, the others edentate. Length, 2.75 mm.

Queensland: Dunk Island (H. Hacker). Type, in Queensland Museum; co-type, in South Australian Museum.

(4) Lea, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1912, p. 608.

About the size of *I. laeta*, but prothoracic punctures much smaller and elytra with distinct series of rather widely spaced ones, the marginal row, however, consists of fairly large ones close together. The other described species, *I. evanida*, *aequalis*, and *albidosparsa*, are all larger, and differ considerably in the punctures of the upper surface. The tooth on each front femur is more the abrupt termination of a ridge, rather than a true isolated one. On several specimens the antennae and legs are obscurely diluted with red.

***Idotasia striatipennis*, n. sp.**

Dark brown, scape somewhat paler. Irregularly clothed with stout white scales, and with a few dark, erect setae.

Head with rather dense, partially concealed punctures in front. Rostrum moderately long, gently curved, dilated near base, parallel-sided elsewhere; with rows of punctures alternated with slight ridges, concealed by clothing near base. Antennae inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, scape short. Prothorax subconical, sides gently rounded, base subtruncate and more than twice the width of apex; with rather small and fairly numerous punctures, mostly concealed. Elytra conjointly elliptic with prothorax; with narrow, deep striae containing punctures; interstices with minute punctures. Metasternum, along middle, as long as the following segment, which is flat in middle. Femora strongly grooved and edentate. Length, 2.75 mm.

Queensland: Stradbroke Island (H. Hacker). Type (unique), in Queensland Museum.

An elliptic species with striated elytra suggestive of *Alatidotasia*, but without a scutellum. The scales have a loose appearance, but probably have been abraded, they are dense on the apex and sides of prothorax, base of rostrum, and most of under surface, and fairly dense on parts of elytra; the few setae are distinct only from the sides. The type appears to be a male.

***Idotasia squamosa*, n. sp.**

Blackish-brown, antennae paler. Densely clothed with white and chocolate-brown scales, white only on under surface, rostrum, and legs.

Rostrum almost straight, sides dilated near base; with rows of squamiferous punctures alternated with feeble ridges, but concealed towards base. Antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax subconical, base truncate and much wider than apex; punctures dense but normally concealed. Scutellum absent. Elytra with sides conjointly elliptic with those of prothorax, widest near base; with narrow, deep striae, containing punctures, but partly concealed. Metasternum along middle slightly shorter than the following segment, very narrow between coxae. Femora grooved and edentate. Length, 2.75 mm.

Queensland: Caloundra, in January and September (H. Hacker). Type, in Queensland Museum; cotype, in South Australian Museum.

Readily distinguished from all previously described Australian species by the bicoloured clothing of the upper surface. The white scales are dense on the apex of prothorax, and form a basal zone (interrupted in middle) and numerous spots or interrupted fasciae on the rest of the elytra. The mesosternal receptacle is strongly elevated and pushed forwards so that no part of it is actually between the middle coxae.

***Idotasia rostralis*, n. sp.**

♂. Black, antennae reddish. With irregularly distributed white scales.

Rostrum arched and dilated at base, almost parallel-sided elsewhere; with coarse, squamiferous punctures, becoming partly concealed near base; with a conspicuous and almost continuous median carina. Antennae inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, scape scarcely longer than the two following joints

combined; club comparatively small. Prothorax with moderately rounded sides, base truncate and twice the width of apex, with numerous (but not dense) minute, sharply defined punctures. Elytra with rows of very minute punctures, but with a basal row of large ones. Two basal segments of abdomen with a large depression common to both, but mostly on second one. Femora grooved and edentate, tibiae longer and thinner than usual. Length, 3.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, carina confined to the basal third, punctures beyond it smaller and naked, antennae inserted somewhat nearer the base of rostrum, and the abdominal depression much smaller, and confined to the second segment.

Torres Straits (H. J. Carter).

The elytra have somewhat similar punctures to those of *I. albidosparsa*, but the rostrum is longer, and the front sides of the rostrum are squamose; the size also is larger; on *I. aequalis* and *I. evanida* also, the sides of the prothorax are not clothed. The eyes are considerably larger than in any previously named Australian species. The upper parts of the prothorax and elytra are glabrous, but the sides of the former are rather densely squamose, white scales are also numerous on parts of the under surface and legs. The rows of punctures on the elytra are very minute, and could be easily overlooked.

#### *Idotasia cribricollis*, n. sp.

♂. Dark castaneous-brown, prothorax usually darker. Upper surface glabrous except for two narrow spots of white scales near apex of elytra, under surface and legs sparsely clothed, but middle and hind femora each margined on the upper edge with white scales.

Head smooth at base, with coarse punctures in front. Rostrum rather strongly arched near base, sides gently incurved to middle; with rows of coarse punctures, alternated with narrow ridges to apical fourth, denser but not seriate in front. Antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, scape short, not much longer than club. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides almost parallel to near apex; with dense, large, round, and deep, but not confluent punctures. Elytra very little wider than prothorax on basal fourth, thence strongly narrowed to apex; with rows of small and sharply defined but rather widely spaced punctures, larger at base, crowded on tips. Abdomen narrow, two basal segments large, with a wide and rather deep excavation common to both, and continued to metasternum. Femora strongly grooved and edentate. Length, 2-3 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, its apical half smooth and with much smaller punctures, and abdomen not excavated.

Fiji: Viti Levu, Ovalau, Taveuni (A. M. Lea); abundant.

The mesosternal receptacle is curved and slopes upwards from its base. On typical species of *Idotasia* it is suddenly and strongly elevated and the emargination is shorter, but as the femora are deeply grooved, the metasternum comparatively long, and the abdomen of the male excavated, it seems better to regard this (and the following) Fijian species as belonging to an aberrant section of *Idotasia*, rather than to a new genus. The subapical spots of white scales are readily abraded. Except for the rounding off of its front angles the prothorax of the male, which is unusually large, is almost transversely oblong; its dense and large punctures are in striking contrast with the small and distant ones on elytra. On several specimens the elytra are almost bright castaneous, on others the upper surface is almost entirely blackish; the specimens from Taveuni are three rather large males, and have the elytra narrowly infuscated at both base and apex.

**Idotasia humeralis**, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous; each shoulder with a large, black, rounded humeral spot, touching the base and side, but not the suture. With a few whitish scales on the upper surface, becoming more numerous on the under surface and legs.

Head, rostrum, and antennae as described in preceding species. Prothorax almost as long as wide, sides feebly dilated to near apex, and then rounded to apex itself; with numerous sharply defined punctures of moderate size. Elytra elongate, base truncate, sides rather strongly rounded near base and then oblique to apex; with rows of rather distantly placed punctures, not much smaller than those on prothorax, and becoming crowded about apex. Two basal segments of abdomen with a large median excavation. Femora strongly grooved and edentate. Length, 2.75-3.25 mm.

♀. Differs as in the preceding species.

Fiji: Viti Levu (A. M. Lea).

Decidedly narrower than the preceding species, and prothoracic punctures smaller and less crowded, although quite sharply defined; there are also a few scales (some of which are almost ochreous) scattered about on the upper surface. The hind femora are partly margined with white scales, and there are two small spots near the apex of the elytra, but they appear to be easily abraded. The humeral spots are very conspicuous.

var. **posthumeralis**, n. var.

Four specimens, from Viti Levu, differ in having a round black spot at the basal third on each elytron, completely isolated from the base and side, as well as from the suture.

var. **immaculata**, n. var.

A single male, from Viti Levu, has the base and apex of elytra feebly infuscated, but the humeral spots are completely absent.

**Hoplidotasia**, n. g.

Eyes moderately large, with fine facets. Rostrum rather wide, gently curved. Antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, scape short, first joint of funicle moderately long, club short. Prothorax and elytra strongly convex, their sides incurved at their junction. Scutellum small. Pectoral canal deep. Mesosternal receptacle raised in front, emargination rather widely U-shaped, cavernous. Metasternum in middle shorter than second segment of abdomen. Two basal segments of abdomen large. Femora stout, feebly grooved and strongly dentate, tibiae arched at base, front ones bisinuate on lower edge.

The only previously named Australian genus, with a scutellum, allied to *Idotasia*, is *Alatidotasia*, all the species of which have the outlines of prothorax and elytra continuous, the latter distinctly although finely striated, their femora thinner and minutely dentate, and with ample wings. On the species of this genus the sides are incurved at the junction of the prothorax and elytra, and the wings are mere remnants, scarcely the length of the prothorax, with a median vein only, and quite useless for flight. The sexual differences in the rostrum and antennae are not very pronounced.

**Hoplidotasia torresensis**, n. sp.

Blackish, some parts (including antennae) obscurely reddish. White scales at base of rostrum, forming two narrow spots on each elytron, and fairly dense on parts of under surface and of legs; head, prothorax, and femora with inconspicuous blackish scales.

Rostrum slightly shorter than prothorax; with coarse, partly concealed punctures about base, small elsewhere. Prothorax slightly shorter than the basal

width; with fairly dense, sharply defined punctures of moderate size. Elytra at base (which is slightly upcurved) just perceptibly wider than base of prothorax, sides rounded and widest at basal third; with regular rows of isolated punctures, about as large as on pronotum (but a transverse row of larger ones at base). Length, 4 mm.

Torres Straits: Yama and Cornwallis Islands (C. T. McNamara).

At first glance the species appears to belong to *Diomia*, but on that genus (from New Guinea) the mesosternal receptacle is widely open. On each elytron the white spots are on the third interstice near apex, and on the seventh, about middle; the femora are conspicuously outlined in white. On the four specimens from Yama Island the only white scales on the prothorax are some close to the coxae; but on each (of two) from Cornwallis Island there are three conspicuous spots, although loosely compacted, one in the middle and one on each side.

#### HOPLIDOTASIA, sp.

A female from Fiji (Viti Levu) belongs to this genus. Its hind femora are feebly grooved and very feebly dentate, but as the other legs are missing, and it is partly abraded, it is undesirable to name it. In general appearance it is close to the Yama Island specimens, except that the prothoracic punctures are larger and closer together, much as on the Fijian *Idotasia cribricollis*, from which it differs in several generic features.

#### **Tropidotasia, n. g.**

Eyes round and with fairly large facets. Rostrum rather wide and feebly curved. Antennae inserted near apex of rostrum. Prothorax subconical, with a continuous median carina. Scutellum absent. Elytra with outlines continuous with those of prothorax. Pectoral canal deep, wide, and open posteriorly. Legs long, femora dentate, tibiae thin. Elliptic, strongly convex.

The type is a small, strongly convex insect, with the general appearance of *Ampagiosoma*, but with the pectoral canal open posteriorly, a character in which it differs from *Idotasia* and all its previously known Australian allies. There are, however, several genera from New Guinea, and some new Australian ones in which it is open, but in a different way.

#### **Tropidotasia femoralis, n. sp.**

♂. Black; parts of elytra obscurely reddish, their sides with a faint bluish gloss; antennae, tarsi, parts of tibiae, and apical segment of abdomen reddish. Irregularly clothed.

Head with crowded punctures. Rostrum slightly shorter than prothorax, with five acute carinae to apical third, which is shining and with minute punctures. Prothorax wider than long, base truncate and twice the width of apex, sides rapidly diminishing from base to apex, but with a slight incurvature near apex; with crowded punctures of moderate size, in places longitudinally or obliquely confluent, median carina acute and not interrupted by a subapical transverse impression. Elytra widest at about basal third, with rows of rather large punctures, somewhat variable in size. Apical segment of abdomen large, with a shallow median depression and with dense punctures. Femora with dense punctures in well-defined but irregular striae, front pair dilated from apex to basal third, and then strongly incurved to base, tooth small; middle and hind ones not dilated towards base, and with stronger teeth; tibiae arched at base, the middle and hind ones each with an angular outer projection near base.

Lord Howe Island, one specimen from sieved fallen leaves (A. M. Lea).

One of the most interesting of the many interesting weevils from the island. The obscurely reddish parts of the elytra are the base, suture, and a curved



median space, but it is probable that they are not constant. The clothing of the upper surface may be partly abraded, it consists of loose whitish scales, mostly on the reddish parts; but on the under surface the clothing, which has a woolly appearance, is so dense on the mesosternum, metasternum, and abdomen (except on the apical segment) that their sutures are completely concealed, it is even denser in the pectoral canal. Faint striae are traceable on parts of the elytra, but the punctures are mostly isolated in their rows. The tooth on each front femur could be easily overlooked.

#### **Apatidotasia, n. g.**

Eyes rather large, close together, and with fairly large facets. Rostrum not very thin and moderately curved. Antennae thin, inserted near apex of rostrum, scape almost as long as prothorax and elytra combined, club small. Prothorax small, base much wider than apex and both truncate. Scutellum small. Elytra subcordate, much wider than prothorax. Prosternum very short in front of coxae, pectoral canal deep but rather narrow, its apex open. Metasternum along middle, where it is produced between the middle coxae, slightly longer than the following segment. Two basal segments of abdomen large, the suture between them almost obliterated in middle. Legs moderately long, femora dentate. Body winged.

The elytra are wider in proportion than on most of the allies of *Idotasia*. The part of the prosternum in front of the front coxae is very short (much shorter than in *Leucomelacis*), but is grooved along the middle, the groove with distinct walls. The process between the middle coxae belongs to a produced portion of the metasternum, the part actually belonging to the mesosternum appears as a thin margin to it, and is vertical in front. In *Leucomelacis*, as in most of the Cryptorhynchides, the part between the coxae definitely belongs to the mesosternum. All the species are polished black, with two narrow subapical spots of white scales on the elytra, as on most of the allies of *Idotasia*. Type of genus, *A. amplipennis*.

#### TABLE OF SPECIES.

A. Front and middle femora edentate .. .. .	<i>imbellis</i>
AA. All femora dentate.	
B. Metasternum with dense punctures .. .. .	<i>parvicollis</i>
BB. Metasternum with a row of very large punctures margining base.	
C. Tooth of each front femur small but acute .. .. .	<i>amplipennis</i>
CC. Tooth very small and not at all acute .. .. .	<i>carinirostris</i>

#### **Apatidotasia amplipennis, n. sp.**

♂. Black, shining, scape and part of funicle reddish, rest of antennae infuscated. Elytra with two narrow subapical spots of white scales.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided; with a narrow median carina to apex, and with rows of squamiferous punctures. Antennae inserted about one-fourth from apex of rostrum. Prothorax at apex almost as wide as the median length, but base much greater, sides strongly rounded, rather deeply constricted near apex, the constriction not interrupted in middle; with numerous, but not crowded, and rather small, sharply defined punctures. Elytra about once and one-half the width of prothorax, base feebly trisinate, sides rather strongly rounded, and widest at about basal third; with regular rows of sharply defined punctures. Metasternum with a conspicuous basal row of large punctures, of which there are four on the intercoxal process. Basal segment of abdomen with a basal row of large punctures, second with a row of large ones at apex, apical segment with crowded punctures. Front femora acutely but not very strongly dentate, middle ones more strongly, hind ones still more strongly dentate. Length, 2.5-3.0 mm.

♀. Differs in being slightly more robust, with the rostrum thinner, its median carina shorter, and punctures smaller and not squamiferous.

Queensland: Murray Island (A. M. Lea), Cairns (Blackburn's collection).

In addition to the white elytral spots, white scales margin the middle and hind femora, are sparsely scattered on the under surface, and are fairly numerous on the rostrum of the male. The eyes are close together on both sexes, but are slightly more apart on the female than on the male. The elytral punctures are mostly isolated in the rows, but towards the sides and posteriorly there are faint indications of striae. The four large punctures, on the intercoxal process of metasternum, mark the corners of a square.

#### *Apatidotasia carinirostris*, n. sp.

♂. Black, scape and base of funicle reddish, rest of antennae infuscated. Elytra with two narrow subapical spots of white scales; legs, under surface, and part of rostrum with scattered white scales.

Rostrum moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax, behind antennae (which are inserted at the apical fourth) with a narrow median carina, and rows of squamiferous punctures. Prothorax rather strongly transverse; with a narrow subapical constriction containing fairly large punctures, elsewhere the punctures are small. Elytra with somewhat smaller punctures, but otherwise much as in the preceding species. Under surface with irregular punctures, but large ones forming rows at base of metasternum and of first segment of abdomen, and a row on second segment. Front femora very feebly, the others acutely dentate. Length, 3.5 mm.

Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea); unique.

Close to the preceding species, but slightly larger and front femora very feebly dentate, the feeble ridge on one side of the feeble groove ends abruptly, but the end is not produced in a tooth-like form as it is on the others, where each tooth is acute and distinct; the elytral punctures are also somewhat smaller.

The elytral punctures are really small, but owing to "waterlogging" (as on many specimens of *Cordus hospes*) from some directions they appear to be very close together (both in the rows and transversely) and each to have a small central pit (the true puncture). This appearance, however, occurs on specimens of so many species of weevils, that no reliance can be placed on it.

#### *Apatidotasia parvicollis*, n. sp.

Black, shining; scape reddish, rest of antennae infuscated. Elytra with two narrow subapical spots of white scales, very few white scales on under parts.

Rostrum feebly curved and rather wide, no longer than prothorax, behind antennae (which are inserted at apical fourth) with a median ridge and rows of punctures. Prothorax small, sides oblique, subapical constriction feeble, with numerous sharply defined punctures on sides and apical half, small elsewhere. Elytra much wider than prothorax, base trisinate, sides rather strongly rounded; with rows of sharply defined punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, except the sutural and marginal rows, which are in very feeble striae about apex. Femora acutely dentate, tooth of each front one smaller than the others. Length, 3 mm.

Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection).

The shape of the metasternum is as on the two preceding species, but the punctures are more crowded and irregular, and although there are some larger ones near the base, they do not form a conspicuous row there, neither are there especially large ones on the two basal segments of abdomen.

**Apatidotasia imbellis**, n. sp.

Black, shining; antennae almost black. With a few white scales scattered about on the under parts, but with two narrow subapical white spots on the elytra.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, behind antennae (which are inserted at the apical fourth) with a median carina and four rows of punctures. Prothorax small, sides oblique and but feebly rounded; with distinct punctures on sides, but feeble elsewhere. Elytra cordate, much wider than prothorax, base very feebly trisinate; with rows of fairly large, sharply defined punctures, those in the inner rows becoming smaller posteriorly. Under surface with irregular punctures, but metasternum and abdomen each with a basal row of large ones. Hind femora acutely dentate, the others edentate. Length, 2.2-2.4 mm.

Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

The smallest species of the genus, but readily distinguished by the edentate front and middle femora, the tooth on each hind femur, although small, is sharply defined. The eyes, although not widely separated, are not as close together as on other species of the genus. There are some suberect black setae on the upper surface, but they are distinct only from the sides.

A specimen from Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection) has the scape distinctly reddish, and is without subapical spots on the elytra, but these have probably been abraded, as there is one white scale on the right side. Its femora are as in the Cairns specimens.

**Leucomelacis**, n. g.

Head small. Eyes with facets of moderate size. Rostrum long, thin, parallel-sided, and moderately curved. Antennae thin, scape as long as funicle and club combined, club small. Prothorax subconical. Scutellum small. Elytra subcordate, wider than prothorax, but shoulders rounded off. Pectoral canal deep and rather wide, but narrowed between front coxae, open posteriorly. Metasternum along middle about the length of the following segment; episterna well defined. Abdomen with basal segment about as long as fifth, and almost as long as second and third combined, second to fourth with suture drawn backwards at sides. Femora stout and dentate, tibiae thin and arched at base.

The pectoral canal is deep and sharply defined, and the intercoxal process of the mesosternum is depressed below the coxae (the insect viewed on its back) and is faintly depressed in its middle (as on many species of *Melanterius* and allied genera), as a result most of the inner parts of the middle coxae are exposed. In *Tropidotasia* the mesosternal receptacle is practically on a level with the coxae and is emarginate in front; on that genus the metasternal episterna are partly concealed, on this genus they are narrowed to the apical triangles, but are distinct throughout. The curvature of the abdominal segments is aberrant amongst the allies of *Idotasia*. On each side of the prothorax of both genera there is an oblique groove near the front coxa, as in many species of *Storeus*.<sup>(5)</sup> Type of genus, *L. quadrinotatus*.

**Leucomelacis quadrinotatus**, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennae reddish, club infuscated. Fourth interstice on each elytron with two narrow strips of white scales, one at base, the other near apex, head, under surface, and legs with scattered white scales.

Head with crowded punctures. Eyes separated the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, behind antennae (which are inserted at apical fourth) with five narrow ridges, alternated with rows of punctures, in front with punctures only. Prothorax fully twice as wide at base as at apex.

(5) Lea, Mem. Q'land Mus., ix., April, 1927, pp. 38 and 56.

sides oblique but gently sinuous; with numerous but not crowded punctures of moderate size. Elytra widest close to base, sides thence rapidly narrowed, with a rounded outline, to apex; with rows of sharply defined but not very large punctures, in feeble striae only near apex. Under surface with crowded punctures, basal segment of abdomen with a shallow median depression. Femora acutely dentate. Length, 3 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer and thinner, with ridges and seriate punctures only near base, and basal segment of abdomen evenly convex.

Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd); Mulgrave River (H. Hacker).

In addition to the white scales there are some black ones, but the latter are inconspicuous. The fifth row of punctures on each elytron is level with the external base of the prothorax.

#### *Leucomelacis albohumeralis*, n. sp.

♂. Black; part of antennae, tip of rostrum, and claws reddish. Each elytron with two narrow spots of white scales, one on the sixth interstice at base, the other on the fourth near apex; under surface, legs, and rostrum with white scales, becoming dense on parts of metasternum and of rostrum.

Rostrum longer than prothorax, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical fourth (where the antennae are inserted), in front with punctures only. Prothorax and elytra with outlines as in preceding species, the punctures slightly larger. Femora acutely dentate. Length, 3 mm.

Northern Territory: Melville Island (W. D. Dodd); unique.

Structurally close to the preceding species, but the white basal spot is on the sixth interstice instead of on the fourth; the second segment of the abdomen is also slightly smaller.

#### *Rhinidotasia*, n. g.

Head small. Eyes frontal, close together and with coarse facets. Rostrum rather long, moderately curved, slightly dilated in middle; scrobes oblique, and partly visible from above. Antennae inserted about one-third or one-fourth from apex of rostrum, scape about the length of funicle, first joint of the latter stout and rather long, club rather small. Prothorax subconical, truncate in front. Scutellum distinct. Elytra subcordate, outlines continuous with those of prothorax. Pectoral canal deep and rather wide, scarcely encroached upon by front coxae, open posteriorly. Metasternum in middle slightly longer than the following segment; episterna distinct. Abdomen with distinct sutures, first segment as long as second and third combined, second to fourth curved backwards at sides. Legs of moderate length, femora dentate or not.

In many respects, and especially in the sterna, this genus approaches *Leucomelacis*, but on the species of that genus the scrobes are invisible from above. The most readily seen distinguishing feature (although not of generic importance) is the clothing of the elytra, on the species of that genus there are two subapical white spots, as on most of the allies of *Idotasia*; on the species of this genus there is only one subapical spot or strip of white scales, and that is on the suture. In most genera of the subfamily the rostrum is either parallel-sided, or slightly incurved to the middle, but on the species of this genus the part below the scrobe on each side is somewhat dilated so that the scrobe itself is quite distinct from directly above, when the antenna is drawn out; even when the antenna is resting in its scrobe its point of attachment is quite distinct. The separation of the eyes is less than half the width of the rostrum at base in the female, and still less in the male. The mesosternum is very short, with each side of the receptacle produced as a small conical tubercle (much as on many species of *Melanterius*); it appears as a narrow attachment to the intercoxal process of the metasternum. The third and fourth abdominal segments

are larger than usual, their combined length being distinctly more than that of the second segment. Type of genus, *R. suturalis*.

TABLE OF SPECIES.

A. Femora dentate .. .. .	<i>suturalis</i>
AA. Femora edentate.	
B. Elytra with rows of comparatively small punctures .. .. .	<i>edentata</i>
BB. Elytra with rows of rather large punctures .. .. .	<i>cribrosa</i>

***Rhinidotasia suturalis*, n. sp.**

Black, shining; tip of rostrum, parts of antennae and of tarsi reddish. Whitish scales on sides of rostrum, parts of under surface and of legs, and forming a distinct narrow spot on the suture near apex.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax; with squamiferous punctures on sides from base to antennae, small and sparse elsewhere; about half the length of scrobes visible from directly above. Prothorax widely truncate, base about twice the width of apex; sides oblique, with a slight incurvature near apex; with small but sharply defined punctures, becoming larger on sides. Elytra closely applied to prothorax, sides widest near base; base (except for scutellum) gently and evenly arched inwards; with sharply defined rows of small punctures, becoming larger on sides. Metasternum with irregular punctures becoming crowded on sides. Femora feebly grooved and slightly but acutely dentate. Length, 2.7-3.2 mm.

North Queensland (Blackburn's collection), Cairns (Dr. E. W. Ferguson).

On some specimens the red tip of the rostrum is scarcely evident, and on the one from Cairns only the base of the scape is reddish.

***Rhinidotasia edentata*, n. sp.**

Black, shining; tip of rostrum and parts of antennae reddish. With sparsely distributed whitish scales, but a distinct narrow white strip on suture near apex.

Rostrum scarcely longer than prothorax, sides with squamiferous punctures between base and antennae, about half the length of scrobes visible from directly above. Prothorax and elytra with outlines and punctures as described in the preceding species. Metasternum and base of abdomen with dense and rather coarse punctures. Femora edentate. Length, 2.2 mm.

Queensland: Cairns (Blackburn's collection); unique.

In general appearance like the preceding species on a reduced scale, but the femora edentate and abdominal sutures less curved. The interocular space appears as a thin carina.

***Rhinidotasia cribrosa*, n. sp.**

Black, shining; parts of antennae and claws reddish. Suture with a thin strip of white scales near apex.

Head with crowded punctures continued to between eyes; these rather larger and more convex than in the two preceding species. Rostrum about the length of prothorax, with crowded punctures to between antennae, smaller and sparser in front; scarcely half the length of scrobes visible from above. Prothorax distinctly transverse, base almost twice the width of apex, sides almost evenly rounded; with dense, sharply defined punctures of moderate size. Elytra wider than prothorax at base; with rows of rather large punctures, contained in striae about the sides and posteriorly, but isolated elsewhere, interstices with minute punctures. Metasternum with coarse, crowded punctures. Abdomen with crowded punctures on the first and fifth segments, the others each with a basal and an apical row of small ones. Femora edentate. Length, 3.75 mm.

Queensland: Bowen (Aug. Simson); unique.

With the edentate femora of the preceding species, but considerably wider and larger, with more crowded and larger punctures on the prothorax and abdomen, and larger sariate ones on the elytra; the outlines of prothorax and elytra are also not evenly continuous. There is only a remnant of white clothing on the suture, but it may have been partly abraded. The type is probably a male.

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DESCRIPTION OF PLATES VII. to IX.

(Photographs by N. B. Tindale.)

PLATE VII.

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| Figs. 1, 2— <i>Poropterus posterius</i> , Lea. | Fig. 12— <i>Poropterus cribratus</i> , Lea. |
| „ 3, 4— <i>P. impendens</i> , Lea.             | „ 13, 14— <i>P. angustus</i> , Lea.         |
| „ 5, 6— <i>P. griseus</i> , Lea.               | „ 15— <i>P. basalis</i> , Lea.              |
| „ 7, 8— <i>P. setipes</i> , Lea.               | „ 16— <i>P. sylvicola</i> , Lea.            |
| „ 9— <i>P. ferrugineus</i> , Lea.              | „ 17, 18— <i>P. pictus</i> , Lea.           |
| „ 10, 11— <i>P. submaculatus</i> , Lea.        |   |

PLATE VIII.

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| Fig. 19— <i>Poropterus waterhousei</i> , Pasc. | Fig. 27— <i>Poropterus chevrolati</i> , Waterh. |
| „ 20— <i>P. ellipticus</i> , Pasc.             | „ 28— <i>P. jekeli</i> , Waterh.                |
| „ 21— <i>P. sphacelatus</i> , Pasc.            | „ 29— <i>P. rhyticephalus</i> , Lea.            |
| „ 22— <i>P. idolus</i> , Lea.                  | „ 30— <i>P. simsoni</i> , Lea.                  |
| „ 23— <i>P. alboscuteclatus</i> , Lea.         | „ 31— <i>P. rubus</i> , Pasc.                   |
| „ 24— <i>P. conifer</i> , Boh.                 | „ 32— <i>P. intermedius</i> , Lea.              |
| „ 25— <i>P. variabilis</i> , Lea.              | „ 33— <i>P. carinicollis</i> , Lea.             |
| „ 26— <i>P. parryi</i> , Waterh.               | „ 34— <i>P. succisus</i> , Er.                  |

PLATE IX.

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| Fig. 35— <i>Poropterus python</i> , Pasc. | Fig. 46— <i>Poropterus conifer</i> , Boh. |
| „ 36— <i>P. morbillosus</i> , Pasc.       | „ 47— <i>P. angustatus</i> , Lea.         |
| „ 37— <i>P. longipes</i> , Lea.           | „ 48— <i>P. succisus</i> , Er.            |
| „ 38— <i>P. humeralis</i> , Lea.          | „ 49— <i>P. ellipticus</i> , Pasc.        |
| „ 39— <i>P. parallelus</i> , Lea.         | „ 50— <i>P. corvus</i> , Lea.             |
| „ 40— <i>P. basipennis</i> , Lea.         | „ 51— <i>P. intermedius</i> , Lea.        |
| „ 41— <i>P. verres</i> , Pasc.            | „ 52— <i>P. athenialis</i> , Lea.         |
| „ 42— <i>P. parvidens</i> , Lea.          | „ 53— <i>P. constrictifrons</i> , Lea.    |
| „ 43— <i>P. fasciculatus</i> , Lea.       | „ 54— <i>P. flexuosus</i> , Pasc.         |
| „ 44— <i>P. convexus</i> , Lea.           | „ 55, 56— <i>Psepholax pascoei</i> , Oll. |
| „ 45— <i>P. rubus</i> , Pasc.             |   |